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For the National Era. RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

[CONTINUED.] With the exception of the few letters already

submitted to the reader's perusal, no well-authenticated documents of the Dent family have come into my possession; therefore, I beg leave to continue their story upon the authority of tradition, taking up the narrative at the point at which Mrs.

There was much in the circumstances and charactor of Colouel Ernest Dens that the partial eyes of his young wife failed to observe. Col. Dent was undoubtedly a man of high honor, of sincere philanthropy, and of fervent piety; the county said it-all men gave credence to it-and Col-Dent believed it most implicitly of all. By the way, let that man, of whom every one speaks well, look to his purity. The causes of Col. Dent's high character for virtue were rather circumstantial and external, than innate and self-subsistent. His father had been a "truly good man." An enthusiast in the cause of Liberty, he had spent his youth in the struggle for National Freedoma devotee to the interests of Humanity, he had when a bed-ridden cripple, passed the painful years of mid-life in maturing plans for general emancipation, even when misunderstood or neg-lected by the very people for whom he had "fought and bled," and by the very race for whom he toiled and suffered. Ernest, his only son, companion, and confidant, being at that time in the Legislature-through the channel rather than the spring of the philanthropic plans that through him found their way to the public mind-reaped all the glory to be gained in a cause advocated by few, neglected by many, and opposed by some while the true laborer and martyr in the cause of Liberty and Man lay toiling, dying, and forgotten, in the prime of his manhood.

This lasted until his death, when he, who had been so neglected or misinterpreted in his laborious and suffering life, was all at once understood. appreciated, and honored-in his grave. A reflux of popular sentiment set in strongly in favor of his son; and the political integrity of Ernest Dent, which had safely encountered short-lived but furious storms of opposition, and which had

Dent, which had safely encountered short-lived but furious storms of opposition, and which had survived the more discouraging and dangerous dead calms of neglect and forgetfulness, was at this time riding upon the crest waves of popular favor, in some danger of being wreeked upon the shore of success. It was at this crisis that he married Hester Grey, the pure-minded, warmhearted girl, who, with limited powers of perception, seldom thought of looking below the surface, but judged every one by her own heavenly nature.... To return to Juliette Summers, whom we have lost sight of for nearly two years.

Hester's last words to her husband, in commissioning him to bring home her protegé, had been—
"Remember, dear Ernest, that she is an orphan and a dependant, besides being a woman of high spirit and refined sensibility; therefore, be very delicate in your manner towards her; you will not restrain courtesy—neither, I pray you, fall into the more annoying, error of overdoing it. Forgiveny caution, but Juliette is proud and sensitive, and has been so unfortunate."

It was the evening succeeding the last day of the school term, that Miss Summers sat in her room alone, in an attitude of deep thought. Many letters were on her lap, and one was in her hand. From the moment that Hester Grey had left the school, Juliette had been tormented with doubts and misgivings concerning the continuance of her young patron's favor. Laying too great a stress upon the value of her own powers of fascination, and giving too little credit to Hester's benevolence and fidelity, she imagined that when the latter was removed from her presence and influence, she would cease to care for her. Every letter written by Hester to herself served to increase her un-assigns. At the served to encore proper in a latter was removed from her presence and influence, she would cease to care for her. Every letter written by Hester to herself served to increase her un-assigns. At the served to continue of the continuance of the results of the proper in the continu

work, and look from one window out upon the young patron's favor. Laying too great a stress upon the value of her own powers of fascination, and giving too little credit to Hester's benevolence and fidelity, she imagined that when the latter was removed from her presence and influence, she would cease to care for her. Every letter written by Hester to herself served to increase her uncasiness. At the receipt of the letter announcing Hester's marriage, she had, said, bitterly—

"Now, Hester is nearly useless to me! I shall undoubtedly find an opponent and an enemy in her husband. Decidedly the worss man she could have selected to suit my purposes."

And a year succeeding this—at the receipt of the letter announcing the birth of her child—the "And now it is all over with me! In that babe I shall certainly find a rival, and a powerful one." She held now in her hand the last letter but of the lost letters, read to the letter, should spend the lietter's views very well, so far, and the herself at the head of the child was very sorry to change services. "If there is anything at all, speak, child, for condition of her beauty—the majesty of her place—the majesty of her place—the majesty of her place—the majesty of her place—the reders—to make people forget her humiliating her object; and those means could only be unsel through her influence over her protectors. As for Mrs. Dent, she could wind her around her finger through her influence over her protectors. As for Mrs. Dent, she could wind her around her finger went and now in her hand to she her work and the selected to the Senate of the beauty—the majesty of her place—the majesty of her place—the finder her cake was iced, her preserves a part to cut all the protect of the letters and the search of effecting her object; and those means of effecting her object; and these means could only be unsel through her influence over her protectors. As for the could will be a selected to the search of the could will be unselved to the could will be unselved to the could will be a

The next day he discovered that there was a gallery of paintings open—

"I must take Miss Summers to see that," said he; "Hester requested me to show her every attention—entreated me not to restrain courtesy."

And, accordingly, he attended Miss Summers

wery worthy young lady."
Why had he not said what he so deeply felt,

that she was a most beautiful moman?

He took Juliette to the Museum, and after seeing her home, returned to his hotel, and to his

"You are thinking too much of this girl. This is wrong, and very dangerous. Turn your thoughts away from the subject."

Upon which, Col. Dent indignantly demanded of Conscience, what she meant? Requesting to be informed whether he might not be kind to an orphan girl without her meddling interference; and whether there was any more sin in thinking of a beautiful woman than a beautiful statue; and, further, whether she had the impertinence to suppose that he, he, Ernest Dent, could possibly be in danger? And demanding to know whether Conscience had not known him long enough to have confidence in him?

onfidence in him?
At which Conscience, thus rebuked, sighed, and as stient. In the meantime, Hester was lovingly prepar-

ing to receive her husband and her friend. For Juliette's private apartment, she had selected a large front room, at the angle of the house, whose large front room, at the angle of the house, whose front windows commanded a view of the valley-stream, the hills, and the distant mountains; while the side windows overlooked the flower-garden. This pleasant chamber she had furnished with great care; the bedstead, bureau, wardrobe, &c., being of polished mahogany, and the curtains of white muslin. In a small roomsthat opened from this apartment she had placed a cot-bedstead, for the accommodation of Minny, whom she designed to install as dressing maid to Miss Summers. On the afternoon of the day upon which she expected to install as dressing maid to Miss Summers. On the afternoon of the day upon which she expected the arrival of Col. Dent and Miss Summers. Hes-ter fidgeted about the house in a state of delight-ed excitement. She looked into Juliette's room to see if it could possibly be improved, and her eye lighting upon the dark chintz counterpane, she said—

were haunting his imagination; and, unconscious any post office.

13 We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We carnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. Par. Battimore Par. New York State - 3-4 dis. New Lord State Penn. -

"I was unjust to you a while ago, dear Hetter.

I fancied that your reception of me was cool."

And, accordingly, he attended Miss Summers to the Gallery of Art.

Late in the week the Museum was opened—

"Juliette must see this collection of rare curiosities, for really she is a very intelligent and a property mouth yourself and as often rebused me for the folly; so that I

The sewere sent you by Fanny, Juliette. Mar
"The sewere sent again foated upon the air.

"Be quiet, Marcus; you shall not go in. It would be a breach of decorum. I will take them in myself;" and, opening the door, Hester entered with a sunny smile, bearing a little wicker basket of fine peaches, and saying—

"The sewere sent you by Fanny, Juliette. Mar
"The sewere sent you by Fanny, Juliette. Mar-Hester.

He took Juliette to the Museum, and after seing her home, returned to his hotel, and to his silent room; but the murmur of Juliette's soft silent room; but the murmur of Juliette's soft proof of Juliette's hand was warm upon his part the presence of Juliette's hand was warm upon his part the gaze of Juliette's dreamy eyes was brooding on him through the shade—the presence of Juliette seemed to fill the room. He sat down in the dark chamber, and gave himself up to that most dangerous of pastimes—reverie—until Conscience, like a faithful monitor as she is, plucked him by the arm, and whispered—

"You are thinking too much of this girl. This is swrong, and very dangerous. Turn your thoughts away from the subject."

"Upon which, Col. Dent indignantly demanded of Conscience, what she meant? Requesting to be informed whether he might not be kind to an orphan girl without her meddling interference; and whether there was any more sin in thinking of a beautiful woman than a beautiful statue; and, further, whether she had the impertinence to such and anger? And demanding to know whether Conscience had not know whether Conscience had not know here had not know whether Conscience had not know here had not know whether Conscience had not know his person his ear the presence of Juliette's soft as thought said the wife, look on the contrary, he has also a strong will to control them? said the wife, looking at her friends therefore here as though such the will to control them? said the wife, look in great wrong had seven the said so the will to control them? said the wife, look in the control them? said the wife, looking at her friends at hough said the wife, looking at her friends at hough said the wife, looking at her friends at hough said the wife, looking at her friends at hough said the wife, looking at her friends. The mid as though said the wife, looking at her friends at hough said the wife, looking at her friends. The mid as though said the wife looking at her friends at hough said the wife looking at her friends. The

"Now, dear Ernest, at last you shall have some "Now, dear Ernest, at last you shall have some music. Juliette is a proficient, and I have had the instrument put in complete tone while you were gone, in anticipation of this treat;" and, passing gaily on, she opened the piano, wheeled out the music stool, and selected a fine piece of Haydn.

"But," said Colonel Dent, "Miss Summers may be out of voice, by reason of her recent fatigue. It would be great to tay her kindness under such a

ircumstance."
"Oh! no. indeed: I never make that very trite excuse, Colonel. Your lady has led me to expect a rich treat in your vocal harmony; so, if you will join me, we will try to astonish the woods and hills and streams about here," said Juliette, gaily taking her seat at the piano. Then her eyes fell upon the music selected, and, turning to her friend,

"Is this your choice, Mrs. Dent?"

"Yes, dear."
"Oh! you spiritual Hester! You are a rich. sweet, solemn strain of music yourself. Come, Colonel," said she, playing the prelude, "tell us that you've got a bad cold, clear your throat, and bethat you've got a bad cold, clear your throat, and begin;" and presently the heavenly strains of Haydn arose upon the air, entrancing and carrying with them the souls of the hearers. And time passed away unheeded by the rapt enthusiasts, until the clock was upon the stroke of one, when, at the close of the last piece, Juliette arose from the piano, her countenance elevated, and glowing with the inspiration of the music, and took her seat. The little party was silent with deep emotion, and soon after senarated for the night.

soon after separated for the night.

Hester attended her friend to her room again, and remained with her until she had retired. Nor was that all. Just before Juliette sank to sleep, she heard a light footstep about her bed; and, looking up, there stood Hester in her night-dress. To her inquiries, Hester replied, softly—

"When I had laid down, dear Juliette, I foun Stooping down, and imprinting a kiss upon her brow, she murmured—
"Good night, again. God bless you, love," and

brow, she murmured—

"Good night, again. God bless you, love," and stole from the room.

The next morning, Hester was up early, to get something extra for breakfast, and to see that the coffee was made particularly nice; and, soon after, the cheerful little party assembled. Most of my readers know how joyous is the re-union at the breakfast table with long-absent friends, who had come home the evening previous. They seem newly given to our affection. Hester received her friend, as she entered the drawing-room, with a beaming smile. Colonel Dent also arose, and led her to a seat at the table. Hester sat a cup of fragrant coffee before Juliette, but felt a little disappointed when the young beauty smilingly put it away, and begged a glass of water. Miss Summers had no rotion of tarnishing her complexion by stimulants. However, Hester sent for a pitcher of rich milk, and pressed a glass of it upon Juliette's acceptance, and was gratified by having her dairy, at least, praised by her friend.

When breakfast was over, the family separated. Colonel Dent went to his granaries, Hester to her nursery, and Juliette to her own apartment—from which, however, she was soon brought by Hester, who, after attending to her house-keeping, came, with the pride of a young wife, to conduct Juliette over her house—an amusement that occupied the whole forenoon, as the little house-keeper would even display her cupboards, filled with rows of preserves and pickle-jars, all made by her own hands, and her chests of house-hold linen, all carded, spun, and wove, by her own domestics, cut of flax grown upon her husband's soil.

"This flax is grown upon the north slope of the

the neck, and imprinted a warm kiss upon her glowing cheek, exclaiming—

"Oh! Pm so happy to have you here, my love, my beauty, my own dear sister!"

Miss Summers seemed overcome with emotion, and could only murmur, in broken sentences, expressions of fervent gratitude and affection. At length, with more apparent self-command, she said—

"I was unjust to you a while ago, dear Hecter. I fancied that your reception of me was cool."

"No, no—no, no;" said Hester, hastily. "Inwood on the station to which you aspire," whispered Vanity. A clear, silvery, happy laugh, rang out upon the air, and, like an angel's mandate, dispelled the gathering and consultation of evil passions in Julient's boson. They shrunk down into the deeps of her heart, like guilty things as they were, as Hester's sweet laugh floated upon the air.

"No, no—no, no;" said Hester, hastily. "Inwood be a breach of decorum. I will take them in myself;" and, opening the door, Hester entered

and has often reduced me for the folipy; so that I true were sent you by Fanny, Juliette. Martury to restrain the expression of my feelings."

"Then he must be very cold and hard, sweet do to prevent him coming in. He insisted that he Hester."
"Oh! no, no; indeed you do him great wrong to was commissioned to give the fruit to Miss Summers himself, and he would do so."

> iette.
> "Oh, to-morrow; to spend the whole day, of But, dear me, darling, what are you doing with "I was looking to see what he recommends the Doctor's Book ?" the best dentifrice. Please, dear, tell Mr. Derby that the fruit is very acceptable, and that I hope to express my thanks for his kindness when we

meet at dinner," said Juliette.

And at dinner Marcus Derby met for the firs time the sunny-eyed coquette; and her effect upon that impressible young gentleman may be guessed at from the strain of encomium into which he broke, when taking leave of Colonel Dent at the "A fine woman, Colonel! A superb woman!

" Beauty too rich for use; for earth too dear." "Go about your business, sir! You are a fool! How dare you, pert boy that you are, to speak so of any young lady under my protection?" "Gad zooks!" exclaimed Marcus, as he rode from the gate, quite crest-fallen. "What's the from the gate, quite crest-fallen. "What's the matter with Ernest? It's the first time in all his life he ever gave me shortness. What the devil's the matter with Colonel Dent? He never gave

the matter with Colonel Dent? He never gave me ginger for anything I ever said to Hester. I might praise or dispraise her as much as I liked, for anything he cared. But this beauty is set upon a pedestal, with a platoon of guards around her. Plague on it! I hope he aint in love with her himself—an old married man like he is, too! Switch me, if I don't watch him; and if he has turned fool, I'll cut his throat, for your sake, Hester, and for mine, too—devil fetch me, if I don't. Oh! a beautiful woman. Heavens! A sweet, sweet woman. Goodness! I shall lose my breath. Oh! a sweet, sneet woman? And Marcus, half oh! a sweet, sweet woman. Goodness! I shall lose my breath. Oh! a sweet, sweet woman." And Marcus, half unconsciously, turned his horse's head down the valley, instead of going over the hills, to Miss Gales's farm, where his fidelity should have led

The next morning, Miss Huldah Gales and Fanny drove up in their old-fashioned carryall, and Fanny greeted her school-mate, Juliette, with much warmth; asked her howshe liked the peaches; they were from a tree of Marcus's. By the es; they were from a tree of Marcuss. By the way, she wondered why Marcus had not returned as he promised. And where was he now? This last question was answered by the entrance of Marcus himself, pale, haggard, and dejected. He saluted the company, and took a seat by himself. Miss Huldah Gales took this opportunity to whisner Mrs. Dent.—

whisper Mrs. Dent—

"A fine young man, ma'am. A very fine young man. So steady, for his years. I esteem myself happy in securing to Fanny so excellent a protector. So good a youth is seldom met with in this wicked world?"

Taking advantage of a moment when he was mobserved, Marcus slipped a small paper in the and of Miss Summers, and soon after stole from

ed 'To Juliette,' and commencing -

'Oh! would that we had met before! Ere yet that fatal vow was spoken.' What does he mean? What vow? What's he

"What does he mean? Yes, I do know," said Hester, in a tone of vexation. He's fallen in love with you now, and he'll break Fanny's heart—that's with you now, and he'll break Fanny's heart—that's what he means. Oh! Juliette, do repulse him sharply; affront him; insult him; box his ears; do anything rather than let him pursue this; for, unworthy as he is in some respects, Fanny does love him, and his defection would go hard with her."

"I shall not repulse him very sharply," thought Juliette, as she sunk to sleep. "The fool may be useful to me, and Miss Fanny must take care of herself."

Hester was seriously disturbed; so seriously, that, upon retiring to her own room, she said to

thester was seriously disturbed; so seriously, that, upon retiring to her own room, she said to her husband, "Ernest, I am hurt. Marcus has gone and fallen in love with Juliette, who despises him; and he will abandon Fanny, to whom he is engaged—that is, if we do not prevent it. Can't you find something for Marcus to do at a distance, for a few months, until we go to Philadelphia?" "Fallen in love with Miss Summers! Are you sure, Hester?"

"I have seen a very impassioned effusion of poetry that he has addressed to her, filched from
some album or other, for I recollect having seen
the lines somewhere before."

"And you think he will break with Fanny?"

"Indeed, I fear so. In these same verses he laments his engagement."

"The perfidious villain! Pll forbid him the
house at once! A man to do such a thing deserves
to have his neck broken."

"But, poor fellow, I think he can't help it. It
is his foible—he is to be pitted."

"Pitied! I am surprised at you, Hester. I am
grieved to perceive in you a disposition to tolerate
perfidy. He shall leave my house, and never set

I loved not thee! I loved a radiant creature,
Who gave the light of heaven to all things here;
Too well thy being shows, in every feature,
Thou art not kindred to that asure sphere.
And yet, oh madness! I would fain dissemble,
And still believe all truth and beauty thine—
Would still forbid my heart with doubt to tremble,
And still would make thy faithless soul resemble
A God-lit shrine.

A God-it sarine.
It cannot be! the links of faith are broken!
This burning heart no more can worship thee;
The last warm words of trusting love are spokenThy magic smile is void of charms for me.
I will not care for thee, although with sadness
My heart may linger where the angel shone,
Whose brightness made me feel such radiant glad
And cling to thee, with love's delicious madness,
As all my own.

Be what thou art! to every careless wooer,
Thy ready smiles and free caresses give;
Be light and false! perchance thy ways are truer
Than those high dreams for which I seek to live.
Yet thou shalt never win me to derision
Of holy things that wait before the true.
Truth, still, before me, shows its way elysian—
Still shireth there the ever-beckoning vision
Which I pursue.

WHITTIER'S POEMS.

We received, sometime since, from the publishers, a copy of the last beautiful edition of Whittier's Poems. While deliberating how to notice the production of one sustaining to the Era the near connection of Corresponding Editor, a critical friend in Boston furnished us a discriminating,

Mussey & Co. 1849.

Truth is the soul of poetry, and every departure from it is an offence against the highest laws of the poetic art. A pure imagination is as much

offended by whatever is false in poetry, or untrue to nature, as a musical ear is by discordant sounds. The poet may attain the highest excellence in his art, and yet he is indebted to the outward and inward world for every form of beauty, and every true and holy sentiment he utters. His power is like that hidden influence by which the flowers extract their sweet perfumes and delicate tints from the earth and air in which they live. It is a divine gift. The poet lives in the outward world. and in the world of thought and spirit. As his eye is open to all forms of beauty in the one, his mind is open to the inspirations of the other, and from these his spirit distills, in the silent alembics

of the soul, the highest forms of truth and beauty. It does not follow that every composition, because it is metrical, contains true poetry. It may have the form without the soul, in which case it is but the shadow of poetry. Those who are captivated by beautiful images and a form of words, may not appreciate the distinction; but he who seeks the gem of truth, the soul of beauty, will not be deceived by the setting, or the gorgeous

drapery in which it is displayed. In forming an ideal standard by which poetry shall be judged, regard should be had to the object which consecrates it, or the end and aim for which it is written. Many volumes of poetry are given to the world, which seem to have no object but to express certain feelings and emotions, of which the authors were the subjects-to narrate which the authors were the subjects—to narrate events of personal history, or to excite the sympathies and admiration of the reader, by some tale of love, or other fiction, the offspring of a sickly sentimentalism. There are few volumes of poetry published which have for their object the advancement of truth or the good of humanity. Yet it must be conceded, that these are the highest ends and aim of genuine poetry. There is much published, too, that possesses but a slight degree of originality, old thoughts in a new dress, and many similes but slightly changed, of which the original may be found in the poets of another age.

the original may be found in the poets of another age.

"Many make books, few poems, which may do Well for their gains, but they do naught for Truth Nor Man, true bard's main aim. Perish the books, But the creations live." Some steal a thought, And clip it round the edge, and challenge him Whose twas to swear to it. To serve things thus Is as foul witches to out up old moons Into new stars."—Festus.

The poet, then, who does most for Truth and Man, fulfils the highest mission of true poetry. His works shall live when those of Byron, and his host of imitators, shall be remembered only as bubbles on the waves of passion.

This is tho standard by which ultimately true poetry shall be judged. By this standard must the author and his works be estimated, whose name stands at the head of this article. Here is a volume which the world may read, and grow better from the reading. The inspirations of its anthor come through his Reason, his Conscience, and his Love of Man, and will be variously estimated, according as these are developed in the minds and character of those who read him. Wherever his utterances find their way into a true and upright soul, there will they meet with a response that shall strengthen the heart, and increase its love for God and Man—there will the name of Whittier be enshrined, and True forever name of Whittier be enshrined, and his memory be associated with the Right and True forever-

be associated with the Right and True forevermore.

It is not our purpose, in this brief review, to go
into a criticism of the comparative merits of Whittier as a poet. This is a work for abler pens.
Like all others who possess superior excellences,
he doubtless has his defects. There is one proof,
however, that the former far surpasses the latter,
which cannot fail to be appreciated by all. It is
the wide-spread popularity of his poems, and the
prominent place they already occupy in the literature of our country. It is of some of these excellences we would speak, and with the more confidence, because the great heart of Humanity,
which is generally in the right place, is on his
side.

which is generally in the right place, is of his side.

Among the characteristics of Whittier's style, his vigor, trubfulness, and simplicity, are marked and striking. His descriptive powers are of a high order, though he displays them rather in presenting a strong outline, and the general features of a subject, than in giving minute details. His pictures, therefore, are most agreeable to the reader, and leave a strong impression on the mind, while something is left for the imagination to suppose the creative or imaginative faculty reader, and leave a strong impression on the mind, while something is left for the imagination to supply. The creative or imaginative faculty is probably less active than in some of his cotemporaries, but in fidelity of description, and a delicate appreciation of all forms of beauty, he is un-

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FERRUARY 1, 1849.

The single control from providing the strainty from the control from providing the strainty of the st

ed on three millions of our brother men by the slaveholders of the South, find a ready and elo-quent utterance, in "thoughts that breathe and

words that burn."

The popularity of his poems will cause them to be read by thousands whose ears would otherwise be closed against all appeal, and their hearts will be moved to feel, and their understandingsopened to perceive, the injury inflicted on this portion of the human race. These "Voices of Freedom' fill one-third of the volume, and will continue to make themselves heard until the oppressor shall let go his hold, and the slave be restored to his rights and liberty. How many have these "Voices" aroused to a sense of the deep and cruel sin of aroused to a sense of the deep and cruel sin of slavery! They have come from the mountains, and echoed along the valleys, like the blasts of the bugle on the night air, awakening the inhaband, in many respects, just critique of the workThis we now take pleasure in presenting to our readers.

The bugge on the might are any area and the sin of the land to the danger and the sin of the nation in upholding this unrighteous system of oppression. What a thrilling voice is that which speaks in the poems entitled "The Slave Ships" and in The Christian Slave!" There she stands upon the auction block, and the seller recommends her

Which that poor victim of the market-pla Hath in her suffering won?

Hath in her suffering won I

My God, can such things be?
Hast thou not said that whatsoe'er is done
Unto Thy weakest and Thy humblest one
Is even done to The?

* * * * * * *
Grave, reverend men shall tell,
From Northern pulpits how thy work was blest,
While in that vile South Sodom, first and best,
Thy poor disciples sell.

* * * * * * * *

Cheene for the turband Rev.

Cheers for the turban'd Bey Of robber-peopled Tunis! he hath torn Phe dark slave dungeons open, and hath borne Their immates into day;

But our poor slave in vain furns to the Christian shrine his aching eyes— te rites will only swell his market price, And rivet on his chains.

God of all right! how long Shall priestly robbers at thine altar stand, Lifting in prayer to Thee the bloody hand And haughty brow of wrong? Oh, from the fields of cane, From the low rice swamp, from the trader's cell, From the black slave ship's foul and loathsome he And coffie's weary chain—

Hoarse, horrible, and strong,
Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry,
Filling the arches of the hollow sky,
How Lone, On God, How Lone?

The position which Whittier has attained one which reflects a moral beauty upon his life and fame. It was, in some respects, an untried path in the walks of literature which he selected, paths in the walks of literature which he selected, and promised little in the way of reputation, though it has yielded much. It required a high degree of moral courage to walk in it, but it has crowned his rising fame with unfading laurels. That it put his moral courage to the test is indicated in the following lines:

"Deep as I felt, and stern and strong: In words which Prudence smothered My soul spoke out against the wrong. In words which Prudence smothered long,
My soul spoke out against the wrong."

His abhorrence of that moral cowardice which

Earnest words must needs be spoken, When the warm heart bleeds or burns

With its scorn of wrong, or pity For the wronged, by turns."

With its seem of wrong, or pity
For the wronged, by turns."

Notwithstanding the influence of the slave power upon the literature of our country, on which its blighting influence has been felt, as upon everything else, the merits of Whittier, as a poet, must meet with universal acknowledgment, though it be yielded tardily by those who have no sympathy with the man. He has struck out a bolder path than any of his contemporaries, and seized upon greater and loftier thenes than they. And this fact, itself, together with the vigor and beauty of his style, will give him a position in the front rank of American poets. With less of artistic skill than some of them, the greatness of his themes, and the outpourings of his generous spirit, will more than offset all his deficiencies. If he is not equal in the fertility and brilliancy of his imagination, he is unsurpassed in the simplicity, the beautiful flow and harmony, and the pure sentiment, of some of his miscellaneous poems. He possesses, too, a deep spirituality, and you feel that his mind is in intimate communion with the beautiful and true in all things. His "Raphael," and the lines on Follen and Channing, are equal beautiful and true in all things. This "Raphaei," and the lines on Follen and Channing, are equal to anything in the English language, of their kind. What can surpass the following lines, from the first of these last-named pieces, in purity of sentiment and beauty of thought, as well as in the graceful and easy flow of the verse?

"We shape ourselves the joy or fear Of which the coming life is made, And fill our future's atmosphere With sunshine or with shade. The tissue of the Life to be
We weave with colors all our own,
And in the field of Destiny
We reap as we have sown.

Still shall the soul around it call.
The shadows which it gathered
And painted on the eternal wall.
The Past shall reas pear. Think ye the notes of hely song On Milton's tuneful ear have died? Think ye that Raphael's angel throng Has vanished from his side?

Oh no! we live our life again: Or warmly touched or coldly dim The pictures of the Past remain, Man's works shall follow him!"

sense of the injustice and the shame of which we stand guilty before God and man. His sympathies are all on the side of Humanity. Oppression and cruelty find no apologist in him. His heart is in all the great reforms of the age. No poet of our times, or of any time, has accomplished more for Truth and Man than he. When the prisoner for debt was incarcerated in his gloomy cell, the companion of felons and the vile, and often for the crime of being poor, he was among the first to tell his wrongs in words that lingered on the public ear till the law was changed, in conformity to a better sentiment, to which he contributed largely by the influence of his poetry.

Through him the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on three millions of our brother men by the

"Like warp and woof all destinies Are woven fast, Linked in sympathy like the keys Of an organ vast.

Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar; Break but one

Of a thousand keys, and the paining jar Through all will run. Oh, restless spirit! wherefore strain Beyond thy sphere? Heaven and hell, with their joy and pain, Are now and here.

Back to thyself is measured well All thou hast given; Thy neighbor's wrong is thy present hell, His blies thy heaven.

And in life, in death, in dark and light,
All are in God's care;
Sound the black abyss, pierce the deep of night,
And He is there:

9 One valuable and interesting feature in the book

remains to be noticed. It contains a fine steel en-graving of the author, which will render it doubly Those who have enjoyed his personal acquaintance say it is an excellent likeness. It is very much like the ideal image of the man we had formed from reading the productions of his mind; so far do we associate mental character with organization. It is a face full of thought and kindly sentition. It is a face full of thought and kindly senti-ment. The features are finely chiseled, and the eye is full of calm, reflective passion. It is a face expressive of the finest sensibilities and feelings, in which gentleness and dignity of soul are har-moniously blended, indicating the warm and gen-erous friend and the moral hero. In that thought-ful-looking eye, there dwells the perception and the low of heavity. The harmonies of the outfrom strend and the moral hero. In that thought ful-looking eye, there dwells the perception and the love of beauty. The harmonies of the outward world—the beautiful in thought and deed, of love, religion, and the soul—are all reflected there. And then there arises above that face a head, of which the disciple of Gall and Spurzheim might make a study. The Perceptive faculties and Language are full, but it is in the superior regions of the forehead that the strength and vigor of his mind are seen. There the Reflective powers stand out prominently, and Ideality swells its rounded form above the hollow temples, partially concealed beneath the hair. Then in the unusual height of the head you perceive the fulness of the moral region—of Benevolence, and Conscience, and Firmness—the Sentiments of Justice, Freedom, and Humanity. These are the sources of his moral power, and give direction to his mind. These were the "voices" that spoke to him during his visit to Washington, as his mind dwelt upon the scenes of the slave Capital, and which he has uttered again—

"To thy duty now and ever!

Another feature of his character, indicated in Another feature of his character, indicated in this likeness and in his poems, is an innate modesty. In this respect there is a striking contrast with the proverbial vanity and pride of authors and public men. He nowhere exhibits either of these qualities. You look in vain for anything like egotism in this book, and when you look on his face you see no expression of it there. Among his many excellences, is that of a meek and gentle spirit. When he advocates the cause of the wronged and the oppressed—when he speaks in the name of Right and Liberty—he is as bold as a lion; but when self is the subject of his verse, which is seldom, his vehemence is gone, and he which is seldom, his vehemence is gone, and he writes as one who thinks humbly of himself. In

his poem, he says-"The rigo of a frozen clime,
The harshness of an untaught ear,
The jarring words of one whose rhyme
Beat often Labor's hurried time,
Or Duty's rugged march through storm and strife, are here

* * * * * * * *

Oh Freecom! if to me belong.
Nor mighty Milton's gift divine,
Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song,
Still with a love as deep and strong
As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine! And in some lines to a friend, accompanied by

"These light leaves at thy feet I lay— Poor common thoughts on common t Which Time is shaking, day by day, Like feathers from his wings— Chance shootings from a frail life-tree,
To nurturing care but little known,
Their good was partly learned of thee,
Their folly is my own." When the labors of Whittier are done, and he

oks back on the past, his life shall afford him the reward" which his own pen has so beauti-

"Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years, Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears, If he hath been Permitted, weak and sinful as he was, To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause, His fellow men?

* * * * * *

He has not lived in vain, and while he gives
The praise to Him in whom he moves and lives, With thankful heart, He gases backward, and with hope before, Knowing that from his works he never more Can henceforth part."

He gases backward, and with hope before, Knowing that from his works he never more Can henceforth part."

We cannot conclude this article without alluding to the beautiful manner in which the publishers have executed their part in the production of this volume. The work, too, makes its appearance at a seasonable time, when the excitement of a Presidential election has just passed away, exhibiting, as it has, the strength of that sentiment of Liberty so carnestly uttered here, and leaving the public mind in a favorable state to be profited by such reading. The illustrations, of which there are several, are by H. Billings, a young artist of great promise, and are executed in the best style of the art. The volume is bound in a style equal, if not superior, to the best editions of Bryant and Longfellow, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprising publishers.

J. G. F.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1849.

&NOTICE.

communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, JUN., *Washington*, D. C.

MR. CALHOUN'S STATISTICS.

Concerning the force in Mexico, are effectually exposed in the speech of Mr. Smart on our fourth

A REQUEST.

Subscribers who do not file or preserve the Era will confer a great favor on us by sending any copies of the paper they may have since the 1st of January.

THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the

Era:
"Every subscriber renewing his subscription and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have

the three copies for \$5." A subscriber sends us \$5 for three new subscribers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition. Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that we will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their moneys to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for their operations.

We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out, will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for \$5.

THE LAW AND THE FACT.

We observed lately a statement in the Washing ton correspondence of the New York Evening Post that, although the Era had a larger circulation than the Union, or perhaps the Intelligencer, its application for the advertising of the Departments had been repeatedly denied.

We are not in the habit of using the Era to publish its grievances, but we may as well state

the Law and the Fact. The law requires that the advertising of the Executive Departments of the Government shall be done in the two newspapers in Washington having the largest list of permanent subscribers

The mandate is peremptory and unqualified. Believing, on what we deemed sufficient grounds that the Era had a larger circulation than one of the papers, if not the other, in which the printing is done, we made repeated applications last year and the year before, to the President, by letter and in person, and to the Heads of Departments, as instructed by him, specifying the, Law producing the required evidence of the extent of our circulation, and asking that our claim for said printinte under the law might be examined and if valid recognised. This course was dietated, not by unfriendly feelings towards our neighbors, not by an anxiety to obtain profitable advertisements, but chiefly from a determination to have our legal rights recognised.

Our repeated applications have received no attention—not the slightest disposition has been manifested to look into the justice of our claim, or to carry out faithfully the law. And yet, so far as we have ascertained, the extent of our circulation, (we mean of copies sent to paying subscribers,) entitles us under the law to the printing of the Departments.

manifestation of the proscriptive spirit cherished in certain quarters against the Era, may be noticed. According to usage, the Washington city papers are subscribed for under the direction the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, and placed in the Library of Congress. The Ero has been established in this city for two years. Its permanent circulation is over twelve thousan copies a week. Some of the best minds in the country contribute to its columns. It has never been charged with a want of candor or courtesy by any of its numerous Southern exchanges, which represent the system to which it is oppose It it the only journal in Washington represent the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country. Slavery has its determined organ in the Union; Conservatism, in the Intelligencer; "Free Democra cy," in the Era

The Washington papers, with one exception we believe, may be found in the Library of Con gress, paid for, as we understand it, by the whole people of the Union. That exception is, the Era; the slaveholding gentlemen, who constitute the majority of the Library Committee, refuse to allow it a place in the Library. The Committee is composed, as follows:

Messrs. Pearce of Md., Davis of Miss., Mason and Preston of Va., Murphy of N. Y., Palfrey of

Mass.
Should this Committee hereafter happen centain a majority of the friends of liberal opinions, we should feel ashamed of them, could they for a moment entertain the idea of excluding the Washington Union from the Library of Congress, on the ground of its pro-slavery opinions. Let this small policy be confined to those enlightened gentlemen who imagine that, by offering an indignity to a free press, they can extinguish its power-that, by turning their backs with sublime contempt upon the sun, they can prevent its

THE LAST RESORT.

The resolutions of the Legislature of Virgini on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso are morviolent than any other legislative resolution adopted in the South. The Calhoun series introduced in the Legislature of North Carolina was killed in joint committee, and a substitute reported and passed, strongly affirming opinions, but not looking to resistance in any shape or form. The Virginia resolutions threaten, but do not commit the State to conflict with the Federal Government. They affirm that it will be the duty of Wilmot Proviso become law, "to take firm, united, and concerted action in the emergency;" but what that action should be is not defined! They affirm that, should the Federal Government adopt and attempt to enforce the Proviso, "the people of Virginia can have no difficulty in choosing between the only alternatives that will then remain, of abject submission to aggression and outrage on the one hand, or determined resistance on the other, at all hazards, and to the last extremity; and they also request the Governor, in such a contingency, to convene the Legislature, "to consid-

er the mode and measures of redress This, then, is the attitude in which these resolutions present Virginia. The two Territories in dispute are now free, by the admission of all-free from slavery by the laws of the Republic from which they were acquired. Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan, and other orthodox authorities, teach that slavery cannot, in all probability, take root in culable advantage of low rates. Exempt newspathem. Slaveholding authorities of distinction de- pers within thirty miles from all charge, and, acclare that slavery cannot exist therein, except by positive law, and this, the united South evers, is | tax of some three or four hundred thousand dolnot demanded by Congress. In the face of all this, Virginia, through her Legislature, announces her purpose to wage war against the General amount must be made up somewhere—either by a force the policy of maintaining the existing legal and natural condition of these Territories! That is the position in which this venerable Commonwealth is placed by her Legislature, unless, indeed, the resolutions were intended as a mere

The Wilmot Proviso passes both branches of Congress, but the last act of Mr. Polk is to veto it. The thunder of Virginia sleeps; her Legislature is not convened; the Union enjoys a respite. The

nation—the time for resisting the General Govthat measure; and, as he is a Southern man, and somewhat largely concerned in slaves, Pacific coast? Muster their militia and send few select volunteer companies overland, across the everlasting deserts and snows, to plant slavery by force in the valley of the Sacramento? Now, we never had much faith in General Taylor as a civilian, but when any fighting is to be done, he is there. He will either veto the Wilmot Proviso or sanction it. If he veto it. Virginia might as well have spared her fulminations If he sanction it, he is the very man to enforce it against all factionists. Virginia could not unite within herself, or rally the Southern States in resistance. There is not a man of common sense in her borders who does not know this.

The Loudoun Chronicle, a Taylor paper, published at Leesburg, Virginia, says that the citizens were never more tranquil than they are now. "We deeply regret," it continues, "the temper exhibited by some very worthy and respectable gentlemen in our Legislature; and while we are disposed to attribute to them no very evil purpose, we still deplore the motive that actuates them. They exhibit an undue amount of 'fire and tow'—a perfect pyrotechnic display—which we opine is intended more particularly 'for Buncombe.' The truth is, South Carolina and Virginia have an unfortunate way of their own of waging a gruel. truth is, South Carolina and Virginia have an un-fortunate way of their own of waging a cruel, bloody, and destructive war upon the rest of cre-ation; yet they discover no surprise when their phantom enemies pick up their heads, readjust them to their shoulders, and look as formidable as ever! These States have so often dissolved the Jnion, that it can now surely be nothing but a Union, that it can now surely be nothing but a conglomerated mass; they have so often had recourse to 'the last resort,' that one may rationally suppose they have no other left; and 'the mode and measure of redress' have been turned over so often, that the mode is no longer à la mode, the measure no longer a true one, and the redress itself but a dilapidated and threadbare garment. We must alter our style and fashion of doing things a little. The provess of Vignia the noble spirit a little. The prowess of Virginia, the noble spirit of her sons, her honor, will not be gainsaid. But there are as good as she in the Union, and they are so many that she cannot overawe them. The power of Congress, under the Constitution, to make all needful rules and regulations for the Territories, is, we humbly believe, palpable; yet, under the genius of our Government, it cannot be exercised without reference to the will of the people of those Territories. The power of Congress to do all needful legislation for the District of Columbia is admitted by all; yet it is as universally admitted that regulations to which the people of that District are averse, would be tyrannical. As hat District are averse, would be tyranni constituent member of the Union, Virginia may lissent from a wrong course of action in either of these cases; but she cannot rationally hope to control that action. It is becoming in us to be watchful, and to guard our rights by every means consistent with honor and patrictism; but it is unseemly, unprofitable, and pernicious, to antici-pate the acts of Congress of the nation by the dec-laration that we will resist them 'at every haz-

THE POSTAGE BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Postage bill of Mr. Niles was again under scussion last week. The bill contained a proviso, that newspapers sent to any point within fifty miles of the place of publication should be charged half a cent, and beyond that distance, noved an amendment making all newspapers sent thirty miles from the place of publication, free. In support of this, Mr. Allen of Ohio delivered a long speech, containing a great deal of matter not pertinent to the question. His argument so far as they applied to the subject under consideration, were just as conclusive in favor of conveying all newspapers free, as those circulating vithin thirty miles, and just as conclusive in favor of carrying all letters free, as all newspapers.

The Constitution, he held, conferred on Congress the exclusive power to establish post offices and post roads-and its positive duty to do so necessarily grew out of this exclusive grant of power. Hence, the Post Office Department would ave been necessary, had there been no newspapers - would be compelled to have as many great establishments throughout the Republic, were not a single newspaper printed. For this eason, we understood him to say, it was right that newspapers should be exempt from any charges, within thirty miles from the place of publication! Why not, pray, when carried five hundred or one thousand miles? Why not, too, abolish all letter postage? The argument proves too much. It proves that all postages, of whatever kind, should be abolished, and the Department be ade a charge upon the Treasury.

The premises are unsound and defective. Constitution may confer an exclusive power on Congress, but leave it to the discretion of Congress when and how to exercise it, or not at all. It onfers on that body the power to establish post offices and post roads, but does not positively enjoin its exercise. Congress, however, in its wisdom, has used the power, with a view not only to romote the interests of the Government, but to neet the wants of the community. The mail is sential to the action of the Government, to the usiness, comfort, intelligence, and unity of the People. Whether this great Public Convenience should be made to support itself, or be supported entirely by the Treasury, was a mere question of expediency. It was decided that it should be self-supporting; and to carry into effect this policy, the mistake was made of charging enormous rates of postage, rendering this Public Convenience an oppressive burden. The country is now wide awake upon the subject-the mistake is seen—the People are willing that the Post Office should be made a self-sustaining concern, so far as such a policy does not interfere with the ends of its establishment; but low rates have been demonstrated to be essential to this policy; and if experience should prove them not entirely adequate to the maintenance of the Department, we can the citizens of every slaveholding State, should the see no impropriety in making up the deficiency

out of the Treasury. If this policy (with the greater facilities named) e sound, then it is obvious that whatever is carried in the mail ought to pay something. No good reason can be assigned for exempting newspapers within a smaller or larger circuit from postage, any more than for exempting matter received or sent by members of Congress. We all lenounce the franking privilege secured to Congressmen, but here is a proposition to secure the franking privilege, within certain limits, to every newspaper publisher in the country. Abandon the policy of making the Department a self-sustaining establishment, make it entirely a charge upon the Treasury, carrying all letters and newspapers and pamphlets, all distances, free of postage, or, if the old policy be adhered to, then subject everything passing in the mails to postage.
Only in this way can the People enjoy the incalcording to Senator Allen, you save the People a higher rate of letter postage, or by an appropria-tion from the National Treasury, which is sus-

tained by taxation under another form, far more unequal in operation. The provision of the bill comes nearer to an equitable standard than this proposition. It proposes half a cent on newspapers sent to any point within fifty miles of the place of publication, and

have friends enough in the Legislature to prevent papers of a limited circulation, giving them an advantage over those with a more extensive circulation, is absurd. What right has the Govern- It prescribes the qualifications of voters as fol Virginia might find poor backing among her sis- ment to adopt a system of favoritism? As a party lows: ter States. What could the wise men do? Re- interested, we have no objection that our paper enact their resolutions? That were easy. But should be charged twice as much postage as other how could they resist an act to take effect on the papers with a limited circulation, so long as such a discrimination may be necessary to aid the them to Washington to decapitate Old Rough and Ready, and dissolve Congress? Or despatch a crimination after such necessity had ceased to exist, would be rank injustice. We have too favorable an opinion of the country or local press to | izens of the United States who shall have become suppose that it would, in such a contingency, de- such," &c. This is the meaning, if we follow the mand the continuance of such an inequality.

For the National Era. LUCIFER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Jsurper of the throne of God,
From heaven's high battlement east down,
What spot of earth hast thou not trod,
Wearing rebellion as a crown! Like some bright meteor of the air Streams o'er the world thy robe of flame Ruined, fallen, yet as angel fair, I breathe my curses on thy name!

The broad road going down to death.

What thousands but for thee would quit.
And climb to the green hills of faith,
From the black ashes of the pit! Once, when through Mercy's gates, ajar I heard salvation's anthem flow, Thy fire wing led me, like a star, Back to the wretched gates of woe!

O, Holy Spirit, cease to grieve
That slighted offer of thy grace;
My heart is breaking to receive
The beauty of thy sweet embrace

I cannot, will not let thee go, Has been my cry—nor shall it cease, Has been my cry—nor shall it cease Till the wild billows of my woe Shall bear me to the gates of peace.

Go, lay thy forehead in hell's coals, Proud scorner of the bended knee, For broken faith and perjured souls Charged all their awful guilt to thee And when at last the quick and dead Are summoned to the judgment bar, If there shall be a crime more dread Than all the rest, to answer for—

Thine is it; for no evil hand, Save that which opened first the grave, Could ever sink the accursed brand In the crouched shoulder of the slave.

THE SENATE AGAIN LABORING.

How much labor wrong-doing imposes! Wh n uphill work is it, to struggle against the spirit of the age! The Senate of the United States is again in labor. The experience of last session, the recollection of its time-serving expedients, of the summary execution by the House of its Compromise, conceived in anxiety, brought forth in agony, and consecrated by the benedictions of its most grave and reverend members, have failed to teach it wisdom. Sisyphus is rolling the stone up the hill again, and will soon enjoy the pleasure of seeing it roll down again.

Mr. Douglas failed most signally in his first effort to make California a State. It did not suit even the constitutional notions of the South, elastie as they are. The Judiciary Committee, in the most polite way imaginable, returned a verdict against it of "non compos."

Nothing daunted, Mr. Douglas bent his ener

gies to the fabrication of another project, which he was sure would adjust this ag-i-ta-ting question. He is one of the wise, moderate, and patriotic men, and if, by reaching forth his hand, he can but save the ark of the Union from being upset, he will not have lived in vain. Posterity will one cent. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had write down the name of Judge Douglas, beside that of Henry Clay! His new bill we published last week. It does

> an eastern boundary. It does not propose to unite two distinct and widely separated peoples under one Government. It does not secure to the Central Power in Washington the entire control of the organization of a State Government. New Mexico is left out of the question. California is bounded on all sides. The acting Government is empowered to make arrangements affording the people an opportunity to express their opinions So far, so good. But, the fatal objection re nains-no provision is made to secure the new territory against the introduction of slavery. So far from this, the bill not only leaves the whole question open, but divests Congress of the power, should the new State recognise slavery, of making that a bar to its admission. "Congress doth consent," is the language of the bill, that the Territory of California, within the limits defined. "from and after the 4th day of July next." "shall constitute one State," and, " with the assent of the people thereof, the same is hereby declared to be one of the States of this Union." Pass this bill.

and the new State may form what sort of a Con-

stitution it pleases-Congress can raise no objec-

tion: it must recognise the State as a member of the Union, or violate its faith. We submit that this is taking a leap in the dark-it is making admission into our Union too cheap-it is placing too many great interests at hazard. All our other Territories have been subjected to probation-they have patiently gone through the state of pupilage, and been trained to take their places as equal members of the Federal Union. And yet, not one of them needed a tithe of the training required by this new Territory of California. They were settled by American emigrants from the older States, going with the sober purpose of cultivating the soil, and building homes for their children: no golden visions intoxicated their imaginations, paralyzed their industry, or unsettled their morals. They became steady, law-abiding citizens at once, anxious and able to exercise the rights of self-government intelligently and wisely. Oregon now contains such a population, thoroughly imbued with the manly virtues of the older States, but, like former Territories, she is subjected to probation. Nobody proposes her admission as a State. What is there n the character of the people of California to entitle them to take precedence of Oregon?equal footing with the original States? evernment has relaxed its bonds there. Men of all hues, of all degrees of barbarism and civilzation, are floating thither from all quarters of the globe, drunk with the gold excitement; worshippers of Mammon, dreaming of nothing but hunting and hoarding the precious metal, prepared to disregard all law, in their greed and need. What must be the results? The vast excess of male population must give birth to outrageous licentiousness. Intense devotion to gold must dwarf, if not destroy, every generous virtue, and render the population recklessly sordid and selfish. Where a fortune may be amassed by a few weeks or months' toil, industry, thrift, sobriety noderation, and all their associated virtues, will become extinct. Where the strong arm alone bears sway, and a weak neighbor stands between robust selfishness and gold, rights will cease to be respected. And yet, to these greedy adven-

way or other interfere with their interests. The whole business of organizing a Constitution and ritorial Government State Government would be left to the acting Governor, and a few politicians, probably under nstructions from the Executive at Washington. No project more absurd has ever been broached instructions from the Executive at

hunting, by the apprehension that the establish-

ment of social and political order might in some

next Congress takes up the subject, passes the Provise, and General Taylor sanctions it. What Provise, and General Taylor sanctions it. What of the United States.

The debate was continued, but even the friends or public officer in that State who shall attempt, and the provise of the United States.

The debate was continued, but even the friends or public officer in that State who shall attempt, and the provise of the United States.

The debate was continued, but even the friends or public officer in that State who shall attempt, and the provise of the United States. Proviso, and General Taylor sanctions it. What next? The Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamation—the time for resisting the General Governor of Virginia issues his proclamatic for the moment, however, it could be shown that a uniform rate of half and the contract of the contract o ernment at all hazards, and to the last extremity, has come—the Legislature meets to consider of the mode and measure of redress. What will it and all be placed on an equal footing. The claim do? Pass an act of non-intercourse with the rest of the Union? Perhaps General Taylor might discrimination, for the purpose of encouraging given place to the caim pursuits of honest in-

One part of the Senator's bill is rather obscure.

including those who shall have become such, under the provisions of the said treaty with Mexico, being actual residents of the proposed State, and having attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election." " Every white male citizen of the United States,

including those "-who? "Those white male citgrammatical construction of the sentence. If it be the meaning intended by the author of the bill, it excludes all Mexicans, unless they be white. But, what is the obligation imposed by the treaty with Mexico? The eighth article declares New Mexico.)

May either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the of Mexicans, shall be considered as hav-d to become citizens of the United

Now, of these Mexicans who have become, by the operation of the treaty, citizens of the United States very few, we presume, can claim to be white. Generally they are of mixed blood - but all are equally entitled to the rights of citizenship. Mr. Douglas, in violation of the stipulation of the treaty, proposes to disfranchise the majority of these Mexicans, by enfranchising hose alone who are white males.

The bill suggests a few other considerations It leaves two degrees of territory south of what is to be styled the State of California, unprovided for. What is to be done with it? Suppose the bill pass, and the people of California do exclude slavery, these two degrees of territory are left open to its incursions; and if it obtain foothold there, how long will it be ere it encroach upon the hot soil of Lower California? Then, the vast territory east of this projected new State, is left undisposed of, subject to the double claim of slavery and Texas. What is to be done with this? Mr. Foote boldly proposes in his amendment to merge it all in Texas! That would be a summary mode of closing the question. Is Mr. Foote aware that there are some fifteen States of the Union that do not tolerate slavery?

We trust all these absurd and fraudulent schemes may be baffled. We want no quackery in legislation. A Territorial Government is in accordance with the usage of the Republic-it is something that the People of the Union can understand-it is what the People of California desire, and especially need-a Territorial Government, excluding slavery. The majority of the People of the United States have pronounced in favor of this. The new expedient of General Cass prostrated the Democratic party, and the Whigs succeeded chiefly because the Democracy took false ground on the question, while they in the free States maintained the Wilmot Proviso. and persuaded the opponents of Slavery generally that their candidate would not veto a bill con-

taining it. After such a demonstration, to attempt to evade this issue by such expedients as the Senate seems inclined to resort to, is treachery to the People. How can Mr. Douglas persist in his the Legislature of his State? How dare Democratic representatives from Illinois treat with contempt the action of their State? How dares Richard W. Thompson, in view of the action of the Indiana Legislature, and of the Democratic and Whig Conventions of the same State, and of the concurrent opinions of its newspapers, all in favor of the express prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, stand up in the hall of the House of Representatives, and advocate the Missouri Com-

Let the People look to it. If they choose to send men to Congress, who will betray their interests and defy their will, it is their own fault. They should better understand the nature of their agents. The non-slaveholders of the country are too often misrepresented, but it would seem as if no experience, however disastrous, will teach them wisdom.

But, we forbear further comment. The bill. with its numerous amendments, has gone to a Select Committee, supposed to be favorable to its principle, if not details. We shall soon have a report, and the scenes of the last session, we suppose, will be reënacted. The bill, when perfected may pass the Senate, but be doomed, we hope, in

E. K. SMART.

"Mr. Smart made a frank and forcible Wilmot Proviso speech—a great deal better than the votes he usually gives on Slave questions"—Editorial Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Mr. Smart always votes just as he speaks. He does not talk one way and act another. Every vote he has given in this Congress on the Territorial question has been for the Wilmot Proviso. He voted against Gott's resolution in all its stages; but, as we have explained once before, he did so from a mistaken apprehension of the effect of the movement on the Territorial question. It would be well if the Tribune were as quicksighted in noticing the delinquencies of its own political friends.

MR. HUBBARD.

The Intelligencer expresses regret that Congress is to lose the services of "so valuable and able a member as Mr. Hubbard." Mr. Babcock, of New Haven, is nominated by the Whigs, to succeed him. We know nothing certainly of Mr. Babcock, but we do not believe he will supply the place of the present incumbent. Mr. Hubbard is one of the working men of Congress. He is always in his place, and true as steel on any question concerning Liberty, never dodging or evading, but invariably recording his name in support of Human Rights. The dismissal of such a man from Congress, while Truman Smith is transferred to the Senate, is not very creditable to the Whig party in Connecticut.

CALIFORNIA.

Later accounts from California confirm form reports from that Land of Gold. Foreigners from the South Sea islands and from Asia are beginning to flock there. The emigration from our country is immense, both from the seabord turers, these gold worshippers, with no god and interior, and some of our subscribers have but gain, no home but the gold digging, Mr. caught the infection, as we infer from the orders received to direct their papers to San Francisco. Douglas proffers admission into our Union as a State, on their own terms, on an equal footing The New York Herald of the 20th inst. gave a these monomaniacs would quit their pursuit, return from the mountains, and address themselves soberly to the grave work of organizing a State with the original States! Does he suppose that list of more than three thousand persons who had Government? The great majority of them would direct, ten for Chagres, four for Vera Cruz, and only be stimulated to more activity in their gold two for Brazos.

While this state of things shall continue, State Government in California will be out of the question: the thing needed will be a strong Ter-

We suppose this gold-hunting may retard temporarily the settlement of Oregon; but the quality of the emigration to that Territory will be improved, and in the long run the settlers there will be the gainers. All forms of industry in single reason can be offered in support of it, ex- California are abandoned, and the result is that

JUDGE MCLEAN.

Mr. Foote, the day after the appearance of udge McLean's brief article in the Intelligencer, gress from Indiana, in his Slavery speech in the ade it the occasion of a personal explanation in | House last Thursday, said : made it the occasion of a personal explanation in the Senate, and succeeded admirably in exposing his own folly. The reply of Mr. Corwin, in explanation and justification of the position of Judge McLean, was good-natured, but severe. Mr. Foote made nothing by the adventure, although the violence of his assault will serve to show the Free Soil men of the country that show the Free Soil men of the country that they have not been mistaken in claiming the distinguished Judge as identified in principle and sympathy with them.

DISUNION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolution, adopted on the 20th that these Mexicans, (no matter whether of pure in the House of Commons, North Carolina, on for to remain in the Territories, (California and Mr. Calhoun cannot expect much support in that old State :

" Resolved. That we believe the people of North Carolina, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United States; that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real pendence; the support of tranquillity at home, or peace abroad; of safety; of prosperity; and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable at-tachment to it, and that they watch for its preser-vation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it is the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and to repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfee-ble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

This resolution, we are happy to say, passed

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTERS.

The position of an official reporter to Congress delectable. Mr. Downs, of Louisiana, feeling himself greatly aggrieved lately, by a very trifling error in the Union's report of certain unimportant remarks of his in the Senate, took occasion in his place to assail the reporter in no measured terms, expressing the hope that the Union would see proper to employ somebody who could write English. This is a very useful hint, as reporters are obliged occasionally to report gentlemen who are unable to speak English.

We turned over the Union of the next day to and what notice was taken of this unprovoked assault; but no word we found, except from the reporter, who meekly explained how the mistake appened, carefully abstaining from an expression that could indicate a sense of the injustice

done him. Would Mr. Downs have made so free with s paper or reporter independent of the Senate? The Union is paid for reporting its debates; and this, with men of certain ideas of chivalry, is reason enough for rudely assailing it and its reporters. They think they can do it with impunity We have nothing to do with the concerns of our neighbor, but wanton attacks upon the Press, its onductors and reporters, are too common among nembers of Congress. These gentlemen should remember that very few of them, indeed, would be known beyond the cushioned seats they occupy, but for the good offices of the Press

OHIO.

The House of Representatives at Columbus ing request? Did it not know what it was has admitted Messrs. Pugh and Peirce, the two gentlemen claiming to represent the city of Cininnati. Some of the papers state that this gives the Democratic party the ascendency, but we think they are mistaken. It lodges the balance of power of the Legislature in the hands of Messrs. Townshend and Morse, Free Soil representatives, who were elected over both Whig and Democratic

CONNECTICUT.

The Free Soil men of Connecticut have nominated the Hon. John M. Niles as their candidate or Governor-an admirable nomination.

Mr. Niles is a sincere, an unpretending, a wise legislator. We know of no public man more simple minded, free from clap-trap and demagogueism, more faithful in discharging the duties of his station. He never does anything for show, and never speaks unless he has something to say. Few members of the Senate command so much espect.

ILLINOIS-MR. DOUGLAS.

The Legislature of Illinois has elected General the United States.

The Wilmot Proviso resolutions met with a strong opposition before their passage. Substitutes, approving the principle of non-intervention, were moved, but voted down by large majorities Other expedients were resorted to, but, as we have seen, the sincere opponents of slavery vere strong enough to carry the day in both Houses. Subsequently, an insidious movement was made by the partisans of Mr. Douglas to enable him to baffle the will of the Legislature, but, happily, it failed. We give an account of it from he editorial correspondence of the St. Louis New

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 15, 1849. The House, this morning, presented quite a flare up, and a scene of some animated and rather sharp p, and a scene of some animated and rather sharp iscussion, growing out of the introduction of the ollowing preamble and resolution by Mr. Morris,

Whereas it has been represented that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, would resign his seat on the passage of the joint resolution instructing our Senators to sustain the principles of the Ordinance of 1887, in relation to the admission of slavery into the Ter-ritories of New Mexico and California; and whereas the citizens of Illinois have long cher-ished the warmest feelings of love and admiration for the patriotism, integrity, and undoubted talents of Mr. Douglas, and would regret extremely to lose his abilities in the councils of the nation:

therefore,
"Resolved by the House of Representatives, Senate concurring herein,) That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has shown, by his long services in his dopted State, that he is a sincere republican, and levoted to the will of the people; and will, on all occasions, bow to the will of his constituency when known. We request him to remain in the United States Senate, and carry out the will of Illinois." Previous to noticing the debate on the above sycophantish proposition, it may be well to remark that information was said to have reached here that Mr. Douglas would obey the instruc-

here that Mr. Douglas would obey the instruc-tions unless requested by the Democracy, in their legislative capacity, to hold fast to his seat in the Senate. The origin of the above resolution had its birth in the design of a few of Douglas's friends to cover that contingency, by its hasty passage through the House, and thus retain him in the Senate. Mr. Morris, the mover of it, is an old stager in legislative demagoguism, and was put forward as the cat's paw of the wire-workers. But no sooner was the resolution read from the Clerk's table, than Linder, of Coles, the terror of Clerk's table, than Linder, or Cores, and terror all evil-doers, was down upon it with all the vigor all evil-doers, was down upon it with all the vigor all evil-doers. He all evil-doers, was down upon it with all the vigor and sarcasm of his argumentative powers. He maintained that it was beneath the dignity of that body to pass the resolution offered by Mr. Morris; that it was virtually begging Mr. Douglas, in advance, to hold on to his seat, and a virtual acknowledgment that the Locofoco party had no other person in its ranks competent to fill the place of Senator but the present occupant. He asked the Wilmot Proviso men of the House, whether they were prepared so soon to repent of the good deeds wimot Proviso men of the House, whether they were prepared so soon to repent of the good deeds they had accomplished in the passage of the resolutions and instructions, and to bend and cringe at the feet of Mr. Douglas, now identified with the South in all her ultraisms, and himself one of the largest slaveholders among them. He ridiculed the pretensions of Mr. Douglas to all claims to greatness or statesmanship, and maintained to greatness or statesmanship, and maintained there was at least an hundred men in Illinois not

So the Senator must either obey on resign.

WILFUL BLINDNESS.

R. W. Thompson, a Taylor member of Con-

had never seen a slave-trader. He did not know where your slave pen was. It might be here, however, and these things might happen every day before the eyes of those gentlemen who chose to hunt them up; for himself, he had no taste for If he had less taste for such things, he would

have more knowledge about them. If he will take this gentleman, delivered a few days since, in the a walk on Seventh street, over the canal bridge, Castilian stock, or mixed bloods.) who shall pre- motion of the Hon. Edward Stanly, shows that the first house on the right hand side of the way, south of the canal, is the most famous slave pen It stands some two or three hundred yards from the Smithsonian Institute. If he will take the trouble to look into the papers of the counties of Maryland adjoining the District, he will see standing advertisements by the slave dealers here. for the purchase of slaves in any quantity, to be delivered at their depots in Washington city. If he had lived on Maryland Avenue, about one year ago, he might have seen, if not stricken with blindness, at an interval of some weeks, two large slave coffles, the slaves chained together, and numbering in one, nearly sixty, in the other, nearly one hundred, marched into Washington; and, had he soon after stood at the Long Bridge, or the wharf on the Potomac, he would have seen these same, or other coffles, dragging their weary way across that bridge, or passing on the steam boat for Alexandria, or further south.

Less than a year ago, we had the pleasure of purchasing, by the aid of contributions from citizens, members of Congress, and benevolent friends of ours elsewhere, a mother with her little son, torn from her husband in Georgetown, bought by the trader, and on the point of being despatched to the Southern market. We liberated her and her child immediately, and she is now at her own home in Georgetown.

Last Thursday afternoon, one hour after we heard this cold-blooded speech of R. W. Thompson, Representative of a free State constituency, we were sent for by one of the first citizens of this place, to consult as to the best means of purchasing a slave woman, aged forty-five, and her child. three or four years old, who had just been put in the hands of the dealers, and sent to Alexandria Her owner sent her husband away for a little while, and, in his absence, sold her and the child to the traders. It was agreed that a respectable and discreet citizen should proceed immediately to Alexandria, to ascertain on what terms the poor reatures could be saved, but, when he reached there, he found that they were gone. They had been shipped, and were on their way to the South. Has R. W. Thompson a wife and child?

We tell this Representative of a free State con tituency, that he may understand the people he represents, but he does not understand the citiens of Washington. They abhor the slave trade s carried on here. They thank no man coming from a free State for excusing it. What! did the City Council, when it petitioned Congress the other day to break up the external slave trade, or give it the power to do it, make an unmeanbout? Who is this man, this str State some thousand miles off, that he should undertake to make light of what the City Council, of Washington should deem a fit subject for grave petition? Do we not understand our own griev-

There is a slave trader in this vicinity of whom Mr. Thompson might learn something. He is as gentlemanly in demeanor as a Member of Congress, and, strange as it may seem to some, he shows more heart in his dealings, than that Representative showed in his speech. Let him apply o him, and he will receive new light.

The following is the memorial presented in the Iouse, from the Members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington. Perhaps they know what they ask for: To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assem-

"The undersigned, Members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington, having, in common with their fellowcitizens, long regarded with disapprobation the mnortation of slaves into the District of Columbia for purposes of sale or traffic elsewhere, and Shields to succeed Mr. Breese in the Senate of deeming it alike prejudicial to the interest of our city and offensive to public sentiment, request your honorable body to restrain such traffic by the enactment of some law similar in its provisions to that embraced in the Code of laws for the District of Columbia, reported to the House of Representatives in the year 1832, by Mr. Wilde of Georgia, and to the Senate by Mr. Chambers of Maryland - the enactments in the adjoining States of Maryland or Virginia on this subjector grant to the respective corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown such powers as will enable them to remedy this evil."

> SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.-Somebody in the Boston Republican proposes Mr. Greeley as a suitable man to represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States. It is no disparagement to Mr. Greeley to say, that he makes better editor than legislator. As there is no probability that the Whigs of the New York Legislature will be sensible enough to reelect Mr. Dix, we are sure they can find no more worthy necessor in their party than W. H. Seward, who has always enjoyed the distinction of being the pioneer of progress in his own party.

> CANADA.-The Provisional Parliament, after aving been prorogued for several years, opened at Montreal on the 18th instant. The Queen has etermined to pardon all persons still liable to penal consequences for political offences in 1837

Dr. John Loffland, commonly known as the Milford Bard," literary editor of the Blue Hen's Chickens, of Wilmington, Delaware, died at that place last Monday week, in his fiftieth year.

THE HON. J. P. WALKER, now a Senator from he State of Wisconsin, has been reëlected for six years from the 4th of March next.

GENERAL CASS, it would seem, has been elected United States Senator, in spite of the strong opposition to him. If we understand it, the Legis lature has adopted resolutions instructing Senators of the State to vote for an express prohibition of Slavery in the new Territories. the General again become conscious of a change?

DAVID HALE, the senior proprietor of the Jour nal of Commerce, died on the 22d instant, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was on his way to the South, for the benefit of his health, but was seized at Fredericksburg with influenza, which was prevalent there as an epidemic.

New California Society.-We have just learned that a meeting of an enterprising portion of our colored population has been held, to form an association to proceed to the coast, not of an association to proceed to the coast, not of Guinea, nor to Liberia, but to the gold mines in

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE CONSTITUTION.—It

of Mr. Douglas seemed to think the resolution inconsistent with the dignity of the Legislature, and the mover of it at last was obliged to withdraw it.

or public office in tat State was anali attempt, or assist in attempting, to execute the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and the laws of Congress carrying out the same, by which it is ordained that "persons held to service" in one State, escaping into another, "shall

THE TERRITORIAL BILLS were made the special order for last Tuesday, but the Naval Appropriation bill, a prior order, not having been disposed of, took precedence. Mr. Hilliard stands waiting, ready, we presume, to offer his bill for

organizing a State Government, as a substitute

THE NEW DEVICE.-Mr. Douglas, from the Select Committee to which was referred his new device, and other contrivances for getting rid of the Slavery question, reported a bill last Monday. It differs in no essential point from the one proposed by himself, and which we analyze in another place. There is an additional section, however, providing for the organization of New Mexico as a State, when the time comes. .

R. W. Thompson.—The pro-slavery speech of House, is vehemently lauded by the Washington Union We may notice it some time or other.

Mr. Calhoun's Address .- We publish all this. Forty-two members of the Southern Conclave voted for it. There are one hundred and nineteen or one hundred and twenty Southern members of Congress. It is weaker than the documents that usually emanate from the pen of Mr. Calhoun, but imbued with a quantum sufficit of bitterness. Next week, unless something more important should call off our attention, we intend to say a word concerning it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE AND FOREIGN MISCELLARY. Ros-We have already introduced this semi-monthly epublication to our readers. Further acquaintance with it confirms us in the very favorable opinion we expressed of its merits. The selecions made (from the best transatlantic periodicals) are finely assorted, so as to please the gay and grave reader.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART. Feb-

There is a profusion of rich engravings in this umber. "Home Treasures" is an exquisite picure, appealing directly to the heart of every one who has a home, with some little curly heads in it. t awakens a world of pleasant emotions. This umber contains 24 extra pages. The publisher nnounces a magnificent engraving for his March umber-" Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston, February 3d, 1849. A highly interesting number. We copy the

Physical Geography .- Quarterly Review. Wayland's Sermons.—Literary World. Light and Vegetation .- Chambers' Journal. Women of the Revolution .- Ib. The Hashish .- Ib.

Manners in England in the Time of James II. r. B. Macaulay. Fenelon Among the Iroquois.-Literary World. Molière and Louis XIV .- Sharpe's Magazine.

Abd-el-Kader and His Family .- Tribune of the European Correspondence of the Living Age

WHAT I SAW IN CALIFORNIA. By Edwin Bryant, late Alcalde of St. Francisco. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, corner of 11th street and Penn-

We do not wonder that this book has reached th edition. It is exactly what an emigrant to gent companion. The route to the El Dorado, the wants and the difficulties of the journey, the helps needed, the preparations and accourrements required-in short, everything an adventurer wishes to know, are described in this volume with great exactness. The present edition has an appendix, containing various official documents concerning California, and a paper describing the route, outfit, &c.

THE WESTERN QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1849. Vol.

The population of Ohio is two millions. That of Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, cannot be less than two millions more. Add these to the other States in the Mississippi valley, and the West will be found to have a larger population than the East. Of the intelligence, enterprise, and abundant means of these people there can be no doubt, and yet, up to this hour, every attempt to establish, on a permanent basis, a Literary Quarterly, Monthly, or Weekly, has failed.

The Western Quarterly Review is a new at-

tempt. It proposes to connect with Literature and Art all other important interests, and to give voice to the spirit of Progress, which is the boast of the age. Each number is to contain 200 pages of reading matter, and the price is put at the low rate of \$3 per annum. A glance at the table of contents in the first number may indicate the scope of the work "The Youth of Christ: Intellectual Union, a Poem; The Land Question; The Poets, a Poem;

Ethology; Death in the Country, a Poem; Neurology; The Dominie, a Poem; Change, a Scientific paper; Powers's Greek Slave; Pitied Love, Poem; Review of the Free Soil Movement. The Place of Graves, a Poem; A Philosophical Sketch: William D. Gallagher: Scientific Summary: Bibliographical Notices." Variety enough, and a little too much poetry for a Quarterly. We have read all through only one article-the biographical sketch of W. D. Gal-

lagher, with a critical notice of his literary pro-

ductions-and that is written with great spirit,

doing no more than justice, however, to its subject.

If any one wish to obtain at a brief glance a

view of the literary history of the West, he should read this article, whose author, by the way, is himself identified with Western Literature. METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1849. Vol.

Dr. McClintock has infused a very liberal spirit nto this denominational Review, and enlarged the sphere of its discussions. It is one of the ablest Quarterlies in our country. The present number has an excellent article on Dr. Channingexcellent in spirit, and faithful in delineation of character. An article on the "Progressive Principle of Language and Style," contains a good deal of acute criticism, and shows a quick perception of the defects of style, but is itself written in a style which will not stand a severe critical test. Other articles of equal interest we might notice, had we room.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. January, 1849. New York : Leonard Scott & Co. W. Adam, agent for the This number of Blackwood's opens a new volume. Its leading article, entitled "The Year of Revolutions," is impregnated with double-distilled Toryism, and with as much horror of Revolutions and Popular Assertions of Rights, as is cherished by John C. Calhoun. Then follows an article on "French Conquerors and Colenists," in which much biting truth is told, but not in the love of it. The most interesting paper is one on the exploration by a German traveller of the White Nile as far up as the 4th parallel of latitude. We may notice hereafter some of the facts detailed. The other articles are literary and

HE HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This is one of the series of neat, concise, agreeble historical narratives, which Mr. Abbott is writing for the benefit of the young. They will form a very handsome, enterta and library for young people.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DELAWARE. Mill Creek, Newcastle Co., 12th month 4th, 1848.—
The circulation of the Era has very much increased within the last few months in this section of country, and is doing good. Our Free Soil vote was not so large as we had hoped. But as it is, what little exertion we have made has had a good effect; and should General Taylor veto the Province we will make avery unit a ten. viso, we will make every unit a ten.

MARYLAND.

Graceham, Frederick Co., December 27, 1848.—
Enclosed you will find two dollars, to pay for the
Era another year. I have been a constant reader
of the Era for the last two years, and am much
pleased with it. I think it one among the beet
family newspapers we have. Its visits are hailed
with pleasure, and its contents read with engerness by my family, instilling into their minds a
love of freedom and equal rights, and a hatred of love of freedom and equal rights, and a hatred of all oppression. I am sorry it is not in my power to enlarge your subscription list. The most of my neighbors take but one paper, and that must be of their own party. The Taylor party pretend to be the real Free Soil party, and I believe many thought they were voting for Free Soil when they voted for Taylor—at least, they said so. I hope they may not be disappointed. I close by sincerely wishing you a large increase of subscribers for the ensuing year, and success in the noble cause in which you are engaged. Yours, truly, J.H.

VIRGINIA. What will Virginia do in the lately manufac-tured crisis? is a question the answer to which I am anxious to learn. Virginia is always (or should be always) conservative, and, as a natural conse-quence, gets a lion's share of the offices at Wash-ington as well as of the army and navy and a every other department of the Government. So far as I can learn, Virginia has shown a diswition lately to lead the fanaticism of the South. rather than, as heretofore, (in questions affecting the whole country,) taking a middle conservative

The question arises, Can Virginia expect to retain her present position in regard to the offices and other favors she has always received from the Government, should she still throw her mighty influence in favor of fanaticism and disunion? Now, it takes no great foresight to be able to see that in a short time the entire balance of power will be in the hands of men opposed to ex-tending slavery where the Almighty in his mercy has not permitted that curse to exist—men opposed to disunion; and when that day arrives, where will Virginia with her South Carolina politics be, when the great Free party of the country exacts that Virginia shall only be as one of the rest, in regard to the emoluments of the Government?

I am persuaded that a large majority of the people of Virginia are at heart opposed to the ex-tension of slavery, and I do hope to see them speak through their Legislature, which is now in Baltimore, Maryland.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, December 23, 1848.—I have seen your paper in the Star office. You say you think General Taylor pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso. Very few of the Whig leaders here maintained that ground during the campaign—and I believe that still fewer desire it. Rayner and Stanly, though in the East, have lost all the fires of chivalry. The former openly says that Taylor will not veto, and said so on the stump. A great number of petitions for the emancipa-

tion of slaves have come up from the Eastern counties. One gentleman said that some twenty such cases had been brought to him by his consuch cases had been brought to him by his constituents; but, being opposed to emancipating slaves with the privilege of remaining in the State, he had refused to present all but two, which appealed so strongly to his humanity that he could not refuse. The one in hand was that of a man who had paid a high price for his free-

the case in ten years,) emancipation will be tolerated, since it will serve to lighten the market—it will be allowed as a safety-valve to take off the

uperfluous supply.

I perceive that the Southern Review for July ecommends the repeal of all laws which forbid slaves the inestimable privilege of learning to read and write. Though the writer's reasons for the change are bad, the proposition itself is good; and coming from the quarter it does, it is to be hoped it will not be without its weight. KENTUCKY.

Louisville, December 28, 1848.—Enclosed please find three dollars, to be credited as follows, &c.

system of negro slavery. The extracts you will find in the paper sent you will enable you to see the grounds taken and the arguments adduced by the advocates of perpetual slavery. Whatever may be the relative opinions of the Whigs and Democrats in the East and North, on the subject of slavery extension or slavery extensions.

Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis Co., January 2, 1849.—
The cause of Freedom is making advances here.
We have a colporteur in the field, who leaves
Anti-Slavery productions at almost every house.
Almost every man is now willing and anxious to
read—a great change here in three years.
Yours for truth and righteousness,
John G. Fee.

THE ADDRESS OF SOUTHERN DELEGATES IN CONGRESS TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty, on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union, growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relation existing between the two races, the European and African, which inhabit the Southern section, and the acts of aggression and encroachment to which it has led.

The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgment of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject. In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for your peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent. The object of this address is to give you a clear, correct, but brief account of the whole series of aggression and encroachments on your rights, with a statement of the dangers to which they exposs you. Our object in making it is not to cause excitement, but to put you in full possession of all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full and just conception of a deep-seated disease, which threatens great danger to you and the whole body politic. We act on the impression, that in a popular Government like ours, a true conception of the actual character and state of a disease is indispensable to effecting a cure. The conflict commenced not long after the ac-

pensable to effecting a cure.

We have made it a joint address, because we believe that the magnitude of the subject required that it should assume the most impressive and solemn form.

Not to go further back, the difference of opin-Not to go further back, the difference of opinion and feeling in reference to the relation between the two races disclosed itself in the Convention that framed the Constitution, and constituted one of the greatest difficulties in forming it. After many efforts, it was overcome by a compromise, which provided, in the first place, that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers; and that, in ascertaining the number of each, five slaves shall be estimated as three. In the next, that slaves escaping into States where slavery that slaves escaping into States where slavery does not exist, shall not be discharged from serdoes not exist, shall not be discharged from servitude, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom their labor or service is due. In the third place, that Congress shall not prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808; but a tax not exceeding ten dollars may be imposed on each imported. And, finally, that no capitation or direct tax shall be laid, but in proportion to federal numbers; and that no amendportion to federal numbers; and that no amend-ment of the Constitution, prior to 1808, shall affect this provision, nor that relating to the importation

State, he had refused to present all but two, which appealed so strongly to his humanity that he could not refuse. The one in hand was that of a man who had paid a high price for his freedom twice, and it still required the sanction of the Legislature to perfect his right. He had paid the first price to the master, and the second to his administrator, in default of an act of emancipation. He was a man (I mean the negro) of most excellent character, by the testimony of distinguished members.

The clogs in the way of emancipation are nearly insurmountable, it requiring an act of Assembly for every case. This is an extremely bad state of thirges more live asking and all the rest, except the third, relative to the importation of slaves until 1808, with almost equal unanimity. They recognise the existence of slavery, and make a specific provision for its protection where it was supposed to be the most exposed. They go further, and incorporate it, as an important element, in determining the relative weight to the second, relative to the delivering up of fugitive second, relative to the of slaves. bly for every case. This is an extremely bad state of things, morally speaking, and it will in a few years be found to be bad policy. When slaves become as much a drug in the New Orleans market as they are here, (and such will infallibly be the case in ten years) conscipration will be teles.

would have existed without them. The Northern States, knowing all this, ratified the Constitution, thereby pledging their faith, in the most solemn manner, sacredly to observe them. How that faith has been kept and that pledge redeemed we shall next proceed to show.

With few exceptions of no great importance, the South had no cause to complain prior to the year 1819—a year, it is to be feared, destined to mark a train of events, bringing with them many, and great, and fatal disasters, on the country and its institutions. With it commenced the agitating debate on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. We shall pass by for the present this question, and others of the same kind, directly growing out of it, and shall proceed to consider the effects of that spirit of discord, which it roused up between the two sections. It

Louisville, December 28, 1848.—Enclosed please find three dollars, to be credited as follows, &c.

I send you a copy of the Anti-Emancipation paper just commenced here, edited and published by John C. Noble, who was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature last August in this city. It speaks for itself. I hope you will exchange with it, as you will then have a fair specimen of Kentucky pro-slavery Democracy. You will see that the paper and editor are endorsed and recommended by quite a number of the leaders of the Democratic party in this city and State. James Guthrie is an able lawyer and a leader of the Democracy in this State; Thomas J. Read is postmaster; N. Lane holds office under the administration; George A. Caldwell, formerly member of Congress; L. W. Powell, Democratic candidate for Governor, 1848; W. S. Pilcher, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, 1844. All the rest are leading men—lawyers, jadges, &c.—and all Democrats except one.

You must not infer from this that all the Democratic papers, amongst the latter the Louisball Democratic papers, amongst the latter the Louisball Democratic papers, amongst the latter the Louisball pomocratic papers, and papers and papers and

doing all they can to suppress discussion, and to fasten upon the State indefinitely the existing system of negro slavery. The extracts you will find in the paper sent you will enable you to each the grounds taken and the arguments adduced by the advocates of perpetual salvery. Material was a constitutional manner for elavery-extransion or slavery restriction, where the property of slavery-extransion or slavery restriction, where the property of slavery cartension or slavery restriction, where the property difference of the Democratis in Kentucky—that, as a body, they are far less liberal in their vision where the property difference of the Democratis in Kentucky—that, as a body, they are far less liberal in their vision where the property difference of the supreme law of the land As such, it is binding on all the Federal and State Governments, the support of the property of the constitutional compact, and of course doing the constitution of the property of the constitutional compact, and the work of the supreme law of the

with all the zeal they were capable of—and that, too, after the whole matter in relation to the war with Mexico had been definitely settled by treaty.

Now, slavery seeks more territory over which to extend its blackening influence; and in order to do that, I am not certain but some who urged the Nueces as the western boundary of Texas will be convinced that Texas does extend to the Rio Grande, especially if they find it necessary, in order to give more room for their peculiar institution, to darken the prospects in our new territorial acquisitions.

Yours,

Cabin Creek P. O., Lewis Co., January 2, 1849.—

The cause of Freedom is making advances here. We have a colporteur in the field, who leaves Anti-Slavery productions at almost every house.

Almost every man is now my illing and anxious to

tempt to enforce his claim to a fugitive slave under this provision.

But a provision of the Constitution may be violated indirectly as well as directly, by doing an act in its nature inconsistent with that which is enjoined to be done. Of this form of violation there is a striking instance connected with the there is a striking instance connected with the provision under consideration. We allude to secret combinations which are believed to exist in many of the Northern States, whose object is to entice, decoy, entrap, inveigle, and seduce slaves to escape from their owners and to page them so. to escape from their owners, and to pass them se-cretly and rapidly, by means organized for the purpose, into Canada, where they will be beyond the reach of the provision. That to entice a slave, by whatever artifice, to abscond from his owner into a non-slaveholding State, with the intention to place him beyond the reach of the provision, or prevent his recovery, by concealment or other-wise, is as completely repugnant to it as its open violation would be, is too clear to admit of doubt or to require illustration. And yet, as repugnant as these combinations are to the true intent of the provision, it is believed that, with the above exption, not one of the States within whose limits ception, not one of the States within whose limits they exist has adopted any measure to suppress them, or to punish those by whose agency the object for which they were formed is carried into execution. On the contrary, they have looked on and witnessed with indifference, if not with secret approbation, a great number of slaves entired for their courses and placed beyond the ticed from their owners, and placed beyond the pessibility of recovery, to the great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss of the bordering South-

When we take into consideration the great imortance of this provision, the absence of all un-

and other. Asking all together, whether a more flag grant breach of faith its to be found on record. We know the language we have used is strong, but their determination is to exclude all the strong and the strong of the control of stated, of one of the ends for which the Constitution was established. Slavery is a domestic institution. It belongs to the States, each for itself,
to decide whether it shall be established or not;
and, if it be established, whether it should be
abolished or not. Such being the clear and unquestionable right of the States, it follows necessarily that it would be a flagrant act of aggression on a State, destructive of its rights, and subversive of its independence, for the Federal Government, or one or more States, or their people,
to undertake to force on it the emancipation of its
slaves. But it is a sound maxim in politics, as
well as law and morals, that no one has a right to
do that indirectly, which he cannot do directly;
and it may be added, with equal truth, to aid, or
abet, or countenance another in doing it. And yet

States, where the Union precludes an appeal to arms, while it affords a medium through which it can operate with vastly increased force and effect? That it would be perverted to such a use, never entered into the imagination of the generation which formed and adopted the Constitution; and, if it had been supposed it would, it is certain that the South never would have adopted it.

We now return to the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, and shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the occurrences connected with it, and the consequences to which it has directly led. In the latter part of 1819, the then Territory of Missouri applied to Congress, in the usual form, for leave to form a State Constitution and Government, in order to be admitted into the Union. A bill was reported for the purpose, with the usual provisions in such cases. Amendments were offered, having for their object to make it a condition of her admission, that her Constitution should have a provision to prohibit slavery. This brought on the agitating debate which, with the effects that followed, has done so much to alienate the South and North, and endanger our political institutions. Those who objected to the amendments, rested their opposition on the high grounds of the right of self-government. They claimed that a Territory, having reached the period when it is proper for it to form a Constitution and Government for itself, becomes fully vested with all the rights of self-government; and that even the condition imposed on it by the Federal Constitution, relates not to the formation of its Constitution, relates not to the formation of its Constitution and Government, but its admission into the Union. For that purpose, it provides, as a condition, that the Government must be republican.

* The case of Johnson vs. Tompkins and others.

Liv or regulation on in my way regulate, consequences the rest, qualify, or restrain."

The spinion of the other learned judges was not less emplained as to the importance of this present and the summer of the post of the property which is the consequence of the presentative and the manner of the same property which is the same and the property. When defendant, At his was the property when the same and the property. When defendant, At his was the property when the same and the property when the same and the property when the same and the property when defendant. At his was the property when the same and the property. When defendant, At his was the property when the same and the property when the property when the property when the property when the same and the property when the property

nict, under the Constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the Territories. Many hailed it as a permanent and final adjustment, that would prevent the recurrence of similar conflicts; but others, less sanguine, took the opposite and more gloomy view, regarding it as the precursor of a train of events which might rend the Union asunder, and prosented the control of the trate our political system. One of these was the experienced and sagacious Jefferson. Thus far, time would seem to favor his forebodings. May a returning sense of justice, and a protecting Providence, avert their final fulfilment.

For many years the subject of slavery in reference to the Territories ceased to agitate the country. Indications, however, connected with the question of annexing Texas, showed clearly that question of annexing rexas, showed clearly that it was ready to break out again, with redoubled violence, on some future occasion. The difference in the case of Texas was adjusted by extending the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30′, from its terminus, on the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the western boundary of Texas. The agitation again ceased for a short period.

The war with Mexico soon followed, and that terminated in the acquisition of New Mexico and Upper California, embracing an area equal to about one half of the entire valley of the Mississippi. If to this we add the portion of Oregon ac-knowledged to be ours by the recent treaty with England, our whole territory on the Pacific and west of the Rocky Mountains will be found to be in extent but little less than that vist valley. The near prospect of so great an addition rekindled the excitement between the North and South in reference to slavery in its connection with the Territories, which has become, since those on the

portance of this provision, the absence of all uncertainty as to its true meaning and intent, the many guards by which it is surrounded to protect and enforce it, and then reflect how completely the object for which it was inserted in the Constitution is defeated by these two-fold infractions, we doubt, taking all together, whether a more flagrant breach of faith is to be found on record. We know the language we have used is strong, but it is not less true than strong.

There remains to be noticed another class of a kindred character, but which.

into the Territories of the United States, because we have slaveholders; or, in other words, that we shall not on that account be disfranchised of a privilege possessed by all others, citizens and foreigners, without discrimination as to character, profession, or color. All, whether savage, barbarian, or civilized, may freely enter and remain, we only being availabled.

do that indirectly, which he cannot do directly; and it may be added, with equal truth, to aid, or abet, or countenance another in doing it. And yet the Abolitionists of the North, openly avowing their intention, and resorting to the most efficient means for the purpose, have been attempting to bring about a state of things to force the Southern States to emancipate their slaves, without any act on the part of any Northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propese to accomplish it. They have been permitted to pursue their object, and to use whatever means they please; if without aid or countenance, also without resistance or disapprobation. What gives a deeper shade to the whole affair is the fact, that one of the means to effect their object, that of exciting discontent among our slaves, tends directly to subvert what its preamble declares to be one of the ends for which the Constitution was ordained and established—"to insure domestic tranquillity is likely ever to be disturbed in the South. Certain it is, that an agitation so system would, between independent nations, sonstitute just cause of remonstrance by the party against which the aggression was directed, and, if not heeded, an appeal to arms for redress. Such being the case where an aggression of the kind takes place among independent nations, how much more aggravated must it be between confederated States, where the Union precludes an appeal to arms, while it affords a medium through which it can operate with vastly increased force and effect? That it would be perverted to such a use, never Government in which, not individuals, but States, as distinct sovereign communities, are the constituents. To them, as members of the Federal Union, the Territories belong; and they are hence declared to be Territories belonging to the United States. The States, then, are the joint owners. Now, it is conceded by all writers on the subject, that in all such Governments their members are all equal—equal in rights and equal in dignity. They also concede that this equality constitutes the basis of such Government, and that it cannot be destroyed without changing their nature and character. To deprive, then, the Southern States and their citizens of their full share in Territories declared to belong to them, in common with the other States, would be in derogation of the equality belonging to them as members of the Federal Union, and sink them, from being equals, into a subordinate and dependent condition. Such are the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the Territories.

the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the Territories.

But, as solid and impregnable as they are in the eyes of justice and reason, they oppose a feeble resistance to a majority determined to engross the whole. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed establishing a Territorial Government for Oregon, excluding slavery therefrom. The President gave his sanction to the bill, and sent a special message to Congress assigning his reasons for doing so. These reasons pre-supposed that the Missouri compromise was to be, and would be, extended west of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. And the President intimated his intention in his message to veto any future bill that should restrict slavery south of the line of that compromise. Assuming it to have been the purpose and intention of the North to extend the Missouri compromise line as above indicated, the passage of the Oregon bill could only be regarded as evincing the acquiescence of the South in that line. But the developments of the present session of Congress have made it manifest to all that no such purpose or intention now exists with the

* Volunteers from the South-Regiments Battallons 2
Companies 12
Contain university of the North 23,664
Being nearly two on the part of the South to one on the part of the North. But taking into consideration that the population of the North is two-thirds greater than the South, the latter has furnished more than three times her due present the state of the North is two-thirds greater than the South, the latter has furnished more than three times her

ries, and all places where Congress has exclusive powers of legislation; that is, in all forts, maga-zines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the con-sent of the Legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over, under the rules f the House, without being put to vote. The votes in favor of all these measures were confined to the members from the Northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appre-

doubted whether there is a single provision, stipu-lation, or guarantee of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered almost nugatory. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, end in emancipation, and that at no distant day. But be that as it may, it hardly admits of a doubt, that if the aggressions already commenced in the House, and now in progress, should be consummated, such in the end would certainly be the

insequence.

Little, in truth, would be left to be done after we have been excluded from all the Territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is abolished in this District and in the numerous places dispersed all over the South where Congress has the exclusive right of legiswhere Congress has the exclusive right of legis-lation, and after the other measures proposed are consummated. Every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to fin-ish the werk of Abolition at pleasure in the States

thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected. Their object would seem to be to render them worthless, by crowding them together where they are, and thus hasten the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the worthing that the whole work of the content of the work of the work

in the mean time to arrest the whole.

The question, then, is, Will the measures of aggression proposed in the House be adopted?

They may not, and probably will not be, this session. But when we take into consideration that there is a majority now in favor of one of them, and a streng minority in favor of the other, as far as the sense of the House has been taken; that there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the next Congress of the vote in favor of them, and that it will be largely increased in the next succeeding Congress, under the census to be taken next year, it amounts almost to a certainty that they will be adopted, unless some decisive measure is taken in advance to prevent it. But if even these conclusions should prove erroneous—if fanaticism and the love of power should, contrary to their nature, for once respect constitutional barriers, or if the calculations of policy should retard the adoption of these measures, or even defeat them altogether, there would be still left one certain way to accomplish their object, if the determination avowed by the North to monopolize all the Territories, to the exclusion of the South, should be carried into effect. That of itself would, at no distant day, add to the North a sufficient number of States to give her three-fourths of the whole; when, under the color of an amendment to the Constitution, she would emancipate our slaves, however opposed it might be to its true intent.

Thus, under every aspect, the result is certain, if aggression be not promptly and decidedly met. How it is to be met, it is for you to decide.

Such, then, being the case, it would be to insulty out ouppose you could hesitate. To destroy the existing relation between the free and servile races at the South would lead to consequences unparalleled in history. They cannot be separated, and cannot live together in peace or harmony, or to their mutual advantage, except in their present relation. Under any other, wretchedness, and misery, and desolation, would overspread the

With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of a people is presented for your con-sideration—What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is, to give you our opinion.

We, then, are of the opinion, that the first and

indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which everything may be, is to be united among yourselves on this great and most vital question. The want of union and confrom that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment connected with the subject of this address, including those that are consummated and those still in progress. They are numerous, great, and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it has brought the South, the Union, and our system of government, to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, it has been made subordinate, not only to mere questions of policy, but to the preservation of party ties and insuring of party success. As high as we hold a due respect for these, we hold them subordinate to that and other questions involving our safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of Abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that work of Abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, and to a calculation of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in demain for you but to stand up immovably in de-fence of rights, involving your all—your proper-ty, prosperity, equality, liberty, and safety.

As the assailed, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, would be responsible for consequences.
Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly en-

treat you to be united, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present.

We hope, if you should unite with anything like unoninity it may of itself only a remedy

particular reference of the subject, but, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, he would, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Senator from Delaware, move that it be referred to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the Chair.

The question being taken upon the latter mo-

The question being taken upon the latter mution, it was agreed to.

The Vice President appointed the following Senators, members of said committee, namely: Messrs. Douglas, Johnson of Maryland, Jones, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Badger, and Niles.
On motion of Mr. Niles, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the rates of postage.

The question nending being upon an amend-

of the bill to reduce the rates of postage.

The question pending being upon an amendment by Mr. Cameron, striking out a provision fixing the postage upon newspapers at one-half cent, when sent within fifty miles from the office of publication, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision allowing newspapers to go through the mails for a distance of thirty miles free of postage, Mr. Allen addressed the Senate at length, in favor of universal free postage, with respect to newspapers. newspapers.

After a few remarks in reply, by Mr. Niles,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1849. SENATE.

Nothing of general public interest occurred in the Senate, the greater portion of the day being consumed in the consideration of private bills. CONSUMED IN the consideration of private bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the consideration of morning business,
The House went into Committee of the Whole,
and resumed the consideration of army appropriation bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of army appropriation bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, having the floor, addressed the Committee upon the question of slavery, stating, in the commencement of his remarks, that he did so because he represented a class of people who required of him that he should bring to bear, upon this exciting question, all the conservatism and conciliation which they themselves felt.

Mr. T. recited the history of the institution of negro slavery in this country, from its carliest movement to the present day, alluding to all the various occasions upon which the subject had been agitated, and stating what he considered to have been its influence upon various questions of political day, he condemned the movements of political day, he condemned the movements of political abolitionists, and, particularly, the recent movements in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia. He denied that the result of the result of the result of the result of the sa tern rebuke whenever submitted fairly to the call these fanatical movements would ever meet a stern rebuke whenever submitted fairly to the call these fanatical movements would ever meet a stern rebuke whenever submitted fairly to the call the second the submitted fairly to the call the second that the second the submitted fairly to the call the submitted fairly to the call the fairly to the call the submitted fairly to the

as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said

as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District."

He had voted against this resolution of the gentleman from New York, for the reason, first, that it assumed that the "traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system." He did not recognise that as being true. He contended that slaves were property, and so recognised by the Federal Constitution. He considered that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, had solemnly and deliberately decided in accordance with the view taken by him.

He read the next clause of the resolution: "and is notoriously a repreach to our country throughout Christendom," and said, if he wanted to do anything else than agitate the question of slavery for political purposes, he would seek to do it by earnest appeal to his brethren of the South. He would empley no terms of denunciation or rebuke. The men of the South (said Mr. T.) are not responsible for slavery; it was theirs, but they could not help it. It was fixed upon them, evil as it was, against the earnest remonstrance, against the earnest entreaty of our fathers. It was there, let the resolution of the south. against the earnest remonstrance, against the earnest entreaty of our fathers. It was there; let them get rid of it according to the promptings of their own judgment, in the best way they could. But when they here, in this Hall dedicated to national legislation, talked about an institution which excited in one past of this Union water the lew of

legislation, talked about an institution which existed in one part of this Union under the law of the sovereign States, they had no right to denounce it as against the spirit of the age, and against the liberalizing influence of Christianity.

This resolution asserted that slavery, as it existed in the United States, was "a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty throughout the earth." Well, he could not, for the life of him, imagine what sort of an abstraction that was; but it was not true. He did not believe—evil though he agreed the institution of believe—evil though he agreed the institution of slavery was—that the slavery of the African race had ever kept the Anglo-Saxon, or any other white race from freedom in any degree whatever. He did not believe it. Historically, it was not true. The fact of the institution of slavery existing in the colonies of the United States did not impede the progress of our fathers in their establishment of a republican Government. But it was true that those countries where vice and immorality and superstition and ignorance prevailed to the greatest extent—as for example, Mexico, and he believed a number of the South American republics—recognised no such thing as the institu-tion of slavery. The question of slavery was not one to be viewed in this light; it was a question one to be viewed in this light; it was a question between the immediate personal interest of the slaveholder and the slave; and he did not now ex-pect to discuss the question, as to whether slavery might or might not have been an evil to the black might or might not have been an evil to the black race. If the colonization scheme, or any other scheme which might be devised by the ingenuity and benevolence of man for planting the African race on its native shores, should be instrumental in building up a republican form of Government there, and establishing the freedom of that race, he would leave it for the moralist of after days to etermine whether slavery had or had not been an evil to the black man. He was inclined to think that a very large pro-

portion, if not a very large majority of the negroes of the South were quite as well off, if not better off, in bondage, as far as physical comforts were concerned, than they would be if they were free. In support of the latter position, he referred to the Legislature of his own State with reference to no such negro could live there without giving security—without which they were in fact outlaws. He believed that political Abolitionism had never found a foothold in his neighboring State of Illi-nois, and he believed it never would in any of the

Northern or Western States.

As respected the institution of slavery in the Territories which we had acquired by our war with Mexico, he did not propose to discuss this question, any more than to say, that if it had not been for that same violation of law to which he had referred—if it had not been for this disregard of constitutional checks and balances to which the Abolition party owed its political existence, we should have had no Mexican war and no Mexican territory. But we had got it; and before he would endanger the Union of these States by the determination of any question which might arise in the settlement of the controversy between the North and the South, in reference to New Mexico place to give it all back, gold mines and all. He place to give it all back, gold mines and all. He thought that there was no necessity in hurrying legislation, with respect to organizing Territorial Governments over that Territory. He believed that gentlemen from all sections had better get cool before they undertook to act upon the question.
Mr. Nicoll next addressed the Committee in

reply to the remarks made on yesterday by Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut. After some remarks upon amendments submitted to the bill, the Committee rose, and The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1849.

SENATE. Nothing of general interest transpired in the Senate, the day being consumed in the considera-tion of a private bill and Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House were engaged during the entire session in the consideration of private bills, of which SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1849.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. No business of general interest was transacted in the House to-day.

Monday, January 29, 1849.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, praying such an amendment of the Constitution and laws of the United States as will bring about the abolition of negro slavery throughout the Union, the motion to receive which was laid on the table.

Mr. Douglas, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill for the admission of Cali-

ornia, as a State, into the Union, together with the several amendments to the same, reported a new bill, providing for the admission of the States of California and New Mexico; which was read. The bill of last session, making a certain grant of land to Asa Whitney, to aid in the construction of a railroad to Oregon, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Niles, and, after some conversation, and the submittal of amendments, was passed over informally.

The bill to make compensation for the trans-

portation of troops and stores of the United States, by railroad, across the isthmus of Panama, was also taken up, and after the presentation of amend-ments, was laid aside for the purpose of taking up the Indian appropriation bill, the discussion of which occupied the Senate until the hour of ad-

journment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After transacting some other business, the House went into Committee of the Whôle, and

After transacting some other business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the West Point Academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Beale, of Virginia, addressed the committee in respect to the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery. Looking to the Constitution alone, he was disposed to deny in toto the rightful exercise of any jurisdiction by the General Government for the purpose of establishing local Governments for the people of a Territory. He was willing to concede to Congress the right to extend over all the Territories belonging to the People of the United States that jurisdiction which it could rightfully exercise within the States themselves. He did not concede to the people of a Territory sovereignty; but he believed that it was most consonant with the theory of our system of Government to permit them to establish Governments and regulate their municipal concerns—the laws which might be passed by these Governments to be in subjection to the compromises of the Constitution, and to the rights of the People of the several States of which the Confederacy was composed.

Mr. Beale then proceeded to take up and reply to several distinct points made by Messrs. Smart, and Thompson of Indiana, in their remarks made last week.

Mr. B.'s hour having expired, the Committee proceeded to debate and vote upon several amendments to the bill, which were disposed of, and the

THE NATIONAL ERA.

SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. No. 19 .- Henry Lord Brougham-His Life, Ser

vices, and Character. I have spoken of the versatility of Brougham's calents and acquirements. Sir E. B. Sugden was arguing a cause before him in Chancery. The Chancellor was not very attentive to the argument, employing part of the time in writing letment, employing part of the time in writing letters. This greatly piqued Sugden; and on retiring from the court, he dryly said to a friend, "If Brougham only knew a little of Chancery law, he would know a little of everything." Undoubtedly he knows something about everything, and much about most things. Somebody has compared him to a Scotch Encyclopedia, without alphabetical arrangement. If he has not reached the highest place in any department of knowledge, (and this can hardly be asserted,) it is because, in traversing so vast a field, he must here and there be necessarily only a gleaner. His success in so many departments proves, that had he cultivated but one or two, he would have surpassed all cotemporary competition. Looking to the variety and extent of his acquisitions and labors, posterity will regard him as one of, if not the most, extraordinary men of his time. He reached his eminent position by no royal road. He is among the most laborious and diligent of men. Well known forts attest his wonderful so.

lished in 1825, was composed, he says, during mons, and mingled in the debate till two o'clock in the morning; he then retired to his house, and wrote upon an article for the Edinburgh Review till it was time to go to the court, where he was actively employed till the hour for the assembling of the Commons; thither he went, and participated in the discussion as vigorously as usual till long after midnight—taking no rest till the morning of the third day! The witty Hazlitt, alluding, at the time, to his speeches on commercial and manufacturing distress, said, "He is apand manufacturing distress, said, "He is apprized of the exact state of our exports and imports, and scarce a ship clears out its cargo from Liverpool or Hull, but he has a copy of the bill of lading." It will be remembered, that while performing his political and miscellaneous labors, he was surrounded by a large circle of professional clients. His learned inaugural discourse, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. thickly strown with Greek and Latin quotations was, as the preface informs us, written during the business of the Northern Circuit. Sydney Smith says, in one of his graphic Reform speeches, "See the gigantic Brougham, sworn in at twelve o'clock, [as Chancellor,] and before six, has a bill on the table abolishing the abuses of a Court which has been the curse of the people of England for cen-

A large share of the preparation and defence of the measures of Earl Grey's Administration devolved on him; while at the same time he did the work of an ordinary man in writing rudimental articles for the Penny Magazine, and scimental articles for the Penny Magazine, and scientific tracts for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, lecturing to Mechanics' Institutes, and contributing essays to the Edinburgh Review. An English friend informed me that, during one of the busiest periods of his official life, a fatal accident happened to some laborers in excavating a deep well. Forthwith, out came a tract from the Lord Chancellor, on the best and safest mode of digging wells! Though his numerous publications and addresses on learned to the people of England will think and say what the people of England will think and say of him when he is dead, is illustrated by a sinsubjects, and his participation in the proceedings of the Royal Society and French Institute, showed their author to be a scientific man, his later Lives of Men of Letters and Science exhibited an acquaintance with the sciences in his old age, for which his friends were not prepared. In the particulars here mentioned, no public man of our country can for a moment be compared with him, except the late John Quincy Adams, for whose wonderful exploits in his declining years Lord Brougham expressed the highest admiration.

The great political error of his life was his acceptance of the Chancellorship, and consequent removal from the House of Commons. It may be remarked, in passing, that it is a mistake to suppose he diminished his reputation as a lawyer by his judicial administration. He was never a first-rate technical lawyer. His mind was too broad, his ambition too high, to be a mere lawyer, tied down with red tape to nisi prius precedents and the dicta of cases. The profession to him was not an end, as it was to Scarlett and his school, but a subsidiary means to attain political eminence and influence. A great cause, like that of Queen Caroline, or of Williams, indicted for a libel on the Durham clergy, showed what he could accomplish when he bent his powers to professional work. His speeches on Law Reform prove his minute acquaintance with and utter contempt for the great body of the common law, as administered by the courts; and when presiding in a tribunal whose currents had been brought to a dead stand by the "everlasting doubts" of Lord Eldon, the best service he could render suitors and the country, was to clear out the channels, and set the streams flowing, even though he might make some mistakes in acting on the expedient maxim, that "it is better to have a case de-

cided wrong, than not at all."

No man laments his removal to the upper House more keenly than himself. Speaking of Chatham's removal, he says, "No one ever did it voluntarily without bitterly rueing the step, when ne found the price paid to be the loss of all real power." Grey first offered him the gown of Attorney General. Feeling it to be beneath his position in the Reform party, he contemptuously rejected it. The great seal was then placed in his hand. He should rather have taken the pen of one of the Secretaries of State, and remained on his "native heath." There he would have been at home, and there he would have been now. By superiority of intellect, or his "managing" propensity, the chief defence of the Ministry in the Peers devolved on him instead of the Premier. He was in a false position. His native element was opposition. The Reformers expect-ed much from the new Administration, and everything from Brougham. All went smoothly till the Reform bill passed. Large quantities of ripe fruit were expected thereupon to be immediately gathered. Sydney Smith foreshadowed this, in his droll way. Said he, in a speech during the struggle, "All young ladies will inagine, as soon as this bill is carried, that they will be instantly married. Schoolber helicated."

"I take the liberty to present some facts obtained from a report of the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution introduced into the House by myself, on the 20th of December last.

"The regular army in the war with Mexico, enlisted since January 1, 1846, is as follows: married. Schoolboys believe that gerunds and supines will be abolished, and that current tarts must ultimately come down in price; the corporal and sergeant are sure of double pay; bad poets will expect a demand for their epics; fools will be disappointed, as they always are; reasonable men, who know what to expect, will find that a very serious good has been obtained."

Much was done for Reform by the Grey ministry, after the passage of the bill. In less than two years, West India slavery was abolished the East India Company's monopoly destroyed-the poor laws amended—the criminal code soft ed—the administration of the Courts essentially improved—the Scotch municipal corporations tally reformed—and many abuses corrected in the Irish Church establishment. But young la-dies, bad poets, and fools of all sorts, clamored lies, bad poets, and fools of all sorts, clamored for more; and some reasonable men were disappointed. Brougham, though he worked like Brougham, to push forward reformatory measures, was held responsible for every emission and delay. The dead weights on advance movements were the Melbournes, the Palmerstons, the Grants, (Glenelg.) who, having bitterly opposed Reform all their days, were converted at the eleventh hour of the recent struggle, and brought into the Cabinet. The fatal measure of the Ad-

ministration was an attempt to suppress agitation in Ireland, by a Coercion bill, which excited a quarrel with O'Connell, and divisions in the Cabinet, and finally led to the resignation of Grey. Glad to escape from an uneasy position, Brougham soon followed. Would that he could have got rid of his title, like Mirabeau, by opening a shop, and gone back to the Commons! But it stuck to him like the tunic of Nessus. Though degraded to perpetual membership in a body possessing no original influence in the State, and hemmed in by the usages of a mere revisional council, he has ever and anon shown himself "Harry Brougham" still. His speeches in the Lords, on Parliamentary, legal, municipal, and poor laws Reform; on popular education; abolishing subscription in the universities; retrenchment; abolition of negro apprenticeship, and the African and Eastern slave trade; Canadian independence; repeal of the corn laws; and other

reached his eminent position by no royal road. He is among the most laborious and diligent of men. Well known facts attest his wonderful activity.

His able and useful work, "Practical Observations upon the Education of the People," published in 1825, was composed, he says, during hours stolen from sleep. Combe states of him, that he was once engaged in a court of law all day, from which he went to the House of Commons, and mingled in the debate till two o'clock in the majority of your lordships? I will tell them here! Let them retract their declaration against Reform, delivered the first night of this session; and their second declaration by which to use the

> ism, having neither the heart of the former for good, nor the courage of the latter for evil. The jest of Conservatives, the scorn of Radicals, the Ministry skulked under the robes of the Queen, till dragged forth and put to death at the hustings iill dragged forth and put to death at the hustings in 1841. With such companions, in a chance medley for power and pelf, the proud and defiant Brougham could take no part. Since 1838, he has maintained his position of "absolute independence," as well as so notable a man can; supported by neither party, but assailed by both; set upon by Tory terriers and Whig whipsters, and betraying occasional loss of temper and dignity; now cracking a joke on the Duke of Wellington, which set the House in a roar, and then nity; now cracking a joke on the Duke of Wellington, which set the House in a roar, and then pounding the head of Lord Melbourne, till its empty chambers rang again; playing off eccentricities on some railway bill for the amusement of Punch, while sending to press a work on Voltaire and Rousseau, which astonished Paris; giving his growling "non content" against bad measures, and his cheering voice to good, originate with whom they might; now losing, and then measures, and his cheering voice to good, originate with whom they might; now losing, and then winning back, the favor of the people, and ever and anon silenoing the cry that "his powers were failing," by pronouncing a speech that shook the foundations of St. Stephen's, and made every hill-top and valley in the land echo back the shoot. "Broughom is himself again."

northern counties, by the overturning of his car-riage. The coachman went to a neighboring post-house for medical assistance and another carriage. The London mail was just leaving the inn. By some blunder, the passengers, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, understood that Lord Brougham was killed. Reaching town that night, the tidings rapidly spread through the metropolis, and the next morning the leading journals, Whig, Tory, and Radical, came out with the most glowing culogiums upon the great luminary that had been thus suddenly stricken from the horizon. A day or two after, Lord Brougham had the rare gratification of reading the approv-ing verdict of posterity upon his life and char-

When his imperfections are forgotten in the grave, and the mists of prejudice and of party are cleared away, what hand will not be stretched orth to inscribe on his tomb the epitaph he coveted in one of his earliest speeches—"Here Lies THE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY, THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE, THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE!"

SPEECH OF THE HON, E. K. SMART.

On the 24th, the Army Appropriation Bill being under discussion in the House, while in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Smart, a Democratic member from Maine, delivered a very able speech on the Wilmot Proviso Question. He dealt chiefly with facts, presenting his views in a practical form, in good temper, but with convincing force.

He commenced by referring to the Anti-Slavery resolutions of the Legislature of Maine; declined any discussion of the question of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, as the present Congress had admitted their power in the passage of the Oregon bill; and then passed to the consideration of the expediency of exercis ing the power in relation to the Territories ac-

quired from Mexico. It was said that the equality of the States for bade the project of appropriating all these Territories to the benefit of the free States—indeed, if any section should be favored, it was the South, which had furnished the larger portion of men for the war which resulted in that acquisition Mr. Smart met the slavery men upon their own ground, testing and explaining even this sectional argument. A Senator of the United States (Mr.

Yulee) had said, the other day, in his place-"The North may dispute for the proprietor-ship of dirty acres in Mexico, if she pleases, when the South has given five to one of soldiers for fighting the battles that won the Territories. "The fact is known, that the South contributed more than her quota to the acquisition of the Ter-ritory."

The assertion had been repeatedly made, and not yet contradicted. He would deny its correctness, and establish his denial beyond all cavil.

| From free States. | From slave States. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Maine 672 | Delaware 1 |
| New Hampshire 299 | Maryland 2,1 |
| Vermont 391 | District Columbia |
| Massachusetts - 1,499 | Virginia 1,1 |
| Rhode Island - 183 | North Carolina - |
| Connecticut - 231 | Georgia |
| New York - 8,650 | Florida |
| New Jersey - 440 | Alabama |
| Pennsylvania - 4,336 | Mississippi - |
| Ohio 2,321 | Louisiana 1,5 |
| Indiana 1,476 | Texas |
| Illinois 1,408 | Arkansas 5 |
| Iowa 293 | Tennessee 1, |
| Wisconsin 517 | Kentucky 1,9 |
| Michigan 821 | |
| | Missouri 1, |
| 对于对关的特别的 | |
| Total 23,569 | Total 11,8 |
| | |

"The strength of the army in the service, Jan , 1846, was 7,481. Documents from the Wa

*Enlisted since Jan. 1, 1846, from— Free States In service, Jan. 1, 1846 5,610

Enlisted since Jan. 1, 1846, from-Slave States - - In service, Jan. 1, 1846 - -11,860 1,871 "The strength of the volunteer force I have stained from a report made to this House, April 1848, by the Secretary of War. Here it is: Volunteers for the war from free States 178
Twelve months' men from free States - 121 Volunteers for the war from slave States 166
Tweve months' men from slave States - 167 "In addition to this force, there were 12,540

'three and six months' men' from the slave States. Now, let us suppose the volunteer companies to average ninety men each: this would give, from the free States, 26,910 volunteers, and from the slave States 42,510 volunteers, including 12,540 'three and six months' men' in the number from the slave States." number from the slave States. But this was not the only force employed dur-

ing the war. The naval service in the Gulf and in the Pacific was left out of sight. Mr. S. here read extracts from the despatches of the Secretary of War, speaking in the strongest terms of the great services rendered by the naval forces. But to what section principally did the men in this service bolong? A report of Mr. Secretary Mason furnished the statistics:

Naval officers from the free States - 489 Naval officers from the slave States - 373

Marines from the free States - 1,297

Marines from the slave States - 155 Marines from the free States - 1,297
Marines from the slave States - 155
"The number of seamen who served on the Gulf and Pacific coasts during the war amounted to 7,000. Calculating upon data suggested by the Secretary of the Navy, there were of these—
From the free States - 5,833
From the slave States - 1,167
Total officers, seamen, and marines—
From the free States - 7,619
From the slave States - 1,695
"This statement must be received with one qualification. There are about one thousand persons (officers and men) of foreign birth included in the number from the free States. But I have been informed that they are generally citizens of

been informed that they are generally citizens of the North. At all events, they are generally from non-slaveholding countries.

"Permit me, sir, to devote one moment to Mexico was as follows:

Regular army from the free States - 29,179

Volunteers from the free States - 26,910

Naval force from the free States - 7,619 The whole force in the war with

Total - - - - - - 63,708 Regular army from the slave States - 13,731 Volunteers, (including three and six months' men' from the slave States 42,510 Naval force from the slave States - 1,695

Total - - - - - 57,936 "In this exhibit of the number of men furnish ed by each section of the Union for this war with Mexico, I have included 12,540 'three and six nonths' men,' none of whom served over three nonths. These were all from the slaveholding States, being nearest the seat of war. Deduct those whose services were in a great measure nominal, and the excess of men furnished by the free States would amount to 18,312. A portion of the 'three and six months' men' undoubtedly did some good service. Their number of killed and died of wounds amounted to 117."

The South furnished more twelve menths' and three months' men, the North, more regulars, more volunteers for the war, more seamen and

"It may be true, that soldiers from the free States had less opportunity to distinguish them-selves in battle. But in many of the most noted battles I see that the volunteers from all sections

| | | | | rom the | From the slave States |
|---------------|------|-------|------|---------|--------------------------|
| Buena Vista | - | - | - | 309 | 322 |
| Vera Cruz | | - | | 16 | 11 |
| Cerro Gordo | | - | | 97 | 79 |
| Contreras and | 1 CI | aurub | usco | 102 | 137 |
| Chapultepec | - | | - | 173 | 100 |
| Total | | | | 697 | 649 |

ectional or an invidious spirit, but to defend the North against an unjust reproach, and vindicate the truth of history. All sections had shared alike in the burdens of the war. By the joint efforts of their arms they had acquired Texas, New Mexico, and California. This acquisition was one transaction. Texas had been taken before the war, but the war was the consequenceby it we acquired a quit-claim from Mexico. Now, as free laborers will not settle in slave

erritory, and as the free States have contributed their full proportion of men and money to the acquisition of these territories, what did the rule of equity require, even as understood by the

"Texas embraces a superficies of 397,000 square miles, assuming the boundary fixed by the laws of Texas. California and New Mexico amount to 526,078 square miles. The aggregate of these several tracts is, as I have already stated, 923,078 square miles. Now, the population of the free States amounts to about 12,193,000, and that of the slave States to 8,553,000. Provided the soil of Texas, New Mexico, and California, is of equal of Texas, New Mexico, and California, is or equal value, and that the whole people of the South are interested in slavery, a division according to population would require that 554,513 square miles should be free, and that 380,565 square miles should be slave territory. Give Texas the line she has assumed, and extend slavery no further, and the slaveholding population will have much more than their reportion of the whole territory.

and the slaveholding population will have much more than their proportion of the whole territory. You give for purposes of entire freedom 526,078 square miles, and leave for slavery within the limits of Texas 397,000 square miles.

"But suppose you do not establish the line Texas has assumed, (and I do not intend to express any opinion as to that line in this discussion,) with any line Congress is likely to adoptify our consider the poor character of much of the soil in California and New Mexico when compared with Texas—in my judgment, the South will retain fully their share of our late acquisitions, should they relinquish the attempt to proptions, should they relinquish the attempt to propagate slavery west of Texas. I think, therefore, our Southern friends should be satisfied with a settlement of the boundary of Texas as a settle-

This was conceding that the eight millions of population in the Slave States were all interested in the extension of slave territory; but the fact was, only about three hundred thousand people there were personally concerned in the matterthe interests of the great majority were identified with the extension of free territory.

with the extension of free territory.

"But what division do Southern gentlemen propose? Why, they offer the line of 36° 30' as an ultimatum. And how would the account stand with this line? They would retain, for alaveholding purposes, Texas, embracing 397,000 square miles, and California and New Mexico south of 36° 30', amounting to 262,000 square miles, the aggregate of which is 659,000 square miles! And they propose to give, for all the non-slaveholders of this great Union, only 264,000 square miles! The North and South, as joint partners since 1845, have been engaged in the business of annexing territory; and when the question of partition comes up, the South say we business of annexing territory; and when the question of partition comes up, the South say we will take 659,000 square miles of the territory we have acquired, and you must not take more than 262,000 square miles! The North answers with a demand for an equitable division, according to the population of all the territory acquired since 1845. But Southern gentlemen tell us that the demand degrades them. It would seem that, unless they can have 600,000 to our 200,000 square less they can have 600,000 to our 200,000 square miles of this territory, they are degraded, and a dissolution of the Union will be the consequence."

Mr. Smart then referred to the influence the establishment of Freedom in California and New Mexico would have in arresting the spirit of aggression connected with Slavery-propagandism, and in securing the peace of our Southwestern frontier, and the rights of our sister Republic; to the necessity of preserving these territories as a refuge for the poor of the older States when oppressed by wealth, and for the immigrant from abroad, fleeing for an asylum to this country. It might be denied that Slavery was a blight

upon a country. He would present some comvulation of Rhode Island is less than parisons:

"The pepulation of Rhode Island is less than 110,000; that of South Carolina, over 550,000. Notwithstanding the great disparity in population of the two, the manufactures, commerce, mines, forests, and fisheries, of Rhode Island, amount to \$10,801,914; while the manufactures, commerce, mines, forests, fisheries, rice, and cotton of South Carolina, amount to \$11,762,986.

"According to the estimates from which I copy, the manufactures of Rhode Island are more valua-ble than the manufactures and cotton of South Caro-lina. They are put down thus:

Rhode Island manufactures - \$8,640,626 South Carolina manufactures - 2,248,915 South Carolina cotton - 4,628,270 "The State of Virginia contains about 64,000 square miles, or about 1,000 square miles more than the whole of the New England States, whose

New Hampshire Vermont -Massachusetts -Rhode Island -63,026 Total - - -

"The comparative population of Virginia and New England, white and colored, in 1790, 1810, and 1840, was as follows: - 442,115 - 306,193 1790.-White -17,042 Colored 1,009,823

- 748.308 Total - 551,534 1,451,985 1810 .- White -Colored - 423,088 - 974,622 1,471,892 Total 1840.-White -- 746,968 2,212,165 Colored 498,829 22,657 -1,239,797 2,234,822 Total

"The estimated annual product of Virginia

| s as follow | | | Virginia. | New England. |
|-------------|------|---|--------------|---------------|
| Agricultu | re | | \$50,085,821 | \$74,749,889 |
| Manufact | ures | - | 8,349,211 | 82,784,185 |
| Commerce | - | | 5,299,451 | 13,528,740 |
| Mining | | - | 3,321,629 | 3,803,638 |
| Forests | | | 617,700 | 3,361,287 |
| Fisheries | | | 95,173 | 9,424,555 |
| Total | | | \$67,699,045 | \$187,652,294 |

"All are aware, Mr. Chairman, that the so of New England is cold and sterile, and that of Virginia and South Carolina fertile and produc-tive. These facts need no explanation. They vill be easily comprehended by all."

Mr. Smart then examined various argumen raised by Northern politicians against the Wilmot Proviso. For example, it was said that it was unnecessary—the soil and climate rendered the introduction of slavery impossible. He read copious extracts from Worcester's and McCulloch's Gazetteers, and from Colonel Fremont's Journal, showing that the soil, climate, and productions of California were quite as favorable to slave labor as those of the southern part of Virginia.

"But suppose I am incorrect: suppose the soil is inadequate to sustain slaves, and that they cannot exist upon it to any great extent: it is the denot exist upon it to any great extent: it is the determination of some gentlemen to obtain a direct or indirect legal recognition of slavery in the whole of California and New Mexico, or south of 36° 30', across to the Pacific. Should this be accomplished, it matters not so much as to the capa bility of the soil to sustain slavery to a very great extent. A rither soil is found further south, within the birders of a neighboring republic, and slavery existing in lam across to the Pacific, could be finally diffused over the whole of Mexcould be finally diffused over the whole of Mexico. If, Mr. Chairman, you recognise a belt of slave territory across to the Pacific, though few slaves may actually reside there, it would be preposterous to think of going south of this belt to make free States from future acquisitions. Such a recognition would be a perpetual charter of a highway for the propagation of slavery to the

But the people of these Territories were opposed to slavery, and therefore it was needless to impose any restrictions. The statement was true, the inference false.

"In a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, dated September 4, 1847, giving an account of his conference with the Mexican Commissioners, Mr. Trist says:

"'Among the points which came under discussion was the exclusion of slavery from all terrision was the exclusion of slavery from all territory which should pass from Mexico. In the
course of these remarks upon the subject, I was
told, that if it were proposed to the People of the
United States to any with a portion of their territory in order that the Inquisition should be
therein established, the proposal could not excite
stronger feelings of abhorrence than those awakened in Mexico by the prospect of the introduction of slavery in any territory parted with by
her?

"A convention of the people of New Mexico, in a petition lately presented to the United States Senate, also say:

least. I will read:

"'It will be your policy to encourage the separate Departments or States, and especially those which you invade and occupy, to declare their independence of the Central Government of Mexico, and either to become our allies, or to assume, as it is understood Yucatan has done, a negative attitude in the war existing between the United States and Mexico. In such of the Departments or States as may take this course, you will give the inhabitants assurances of the protection of your army until the return of peace, so far as may be consistent with your plan of operation. When Peace is MADE, they MAY DECIDE FOR THEM-SELVES THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT?—Letter SELVES THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT?—Lette of the Secretary of War to General Taylor, July 9

1846.

"We come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of Free Government they may choose to select for them-SELVES?—Proclamation furnished to General Taylor
by the American Cabinet, through the Secretary of

War.

"The proclamation from which I have quoted was addressed 'to the people of Mexico,' and sent to General Taylor, with orders to circulate it to any extent he might think proper.

"It was circulated in the Spanish language, agreeably to the orders of the American Govern-

ment. Sir, we said to the Mexican people that they might decide for themselves their own form of government. We solemnly declared that we did not go to Mexico to make war upon the people, or upon any form of free government they might choose to select for themselves. What, sir, were the orders given to General Kearny?

"'You may assure the people of those prov-inces, (California and New Mexico,) that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a Free Government, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be called on to exercise the rights of Freemen, in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature?—Letter of Secretary of War to General Keeping June 3, 1846

gislature?—Letter of Secretary of War to General Kearny, June 3, 1846.

"They were to exercise the rights of 'freemen.' They were to have a 'Free Government.' A partially civilized Mexican might, with unaffected simplicity, think the promise of a free government was not a government establishing human slavery! The enlightenment of our own statesmen, who have ascertained that human slavery is a necessary element of free governments, has not yet dawned upon these unfortunate Mexicans. They were promised a government similar icans. They were promised a government similar to that existing in our Territories, and the only Government existing in our Territories at that time was an entirely free Government, for it ex-cluded slavery. Shall we, sir, then, 'Keep the word of promise to the ear, And break it to the hope?

"When these people lift up their hands, and pray to you for a 'similar Government to that existing in our Territories,' you tell them that they are a 'conquered people,' and that their prayer is 'insolent.' But are you not pledged to give them such a Government as they select, or a 'free Government,' similar to that existing in the Territory of Wisconsin in 1846? Shall we present ourselves to the world in the attitude of disregarding our pledges to the weak and defence-less people we have conquered? Will the first Republic in the world disown the pledges of its Cabinet, and subject itself to the chaage of bad morals and bad faith towards a people who are too weak to do more than implore protection? I trust in God it will not." in God it will not."

they desire to be protected by Congress against the introduction of slaves among them. But it is said by a few Northern politicians, that the people of these Territories, being hostile to the institution of slavery, can prevent its introduction. The people of these Territories, however, think differently, and desire to be protected.

"Here we are the to prove the introduction of the second o

"How, sir, are they to prevent the introduction of slavery? If you establish the line of 36° 30', of slavery? If you establish the line of 36° 30', you recognise slavery south of that line, and, in the language of the Californian, 'blast the prospects of the country.' If you pass the Senate bill of last session, the people of the Territories have no rights of government, and no power to exclude the 'institution.' Slaves might be taken into the Territory with impunity. If you pass bills that are silent upon the subject of slavery, your territorial judges will decide against the inhabitants, that, Congress not having prohibited slavery in these Territories, it can exist there. As an evidence of this, I call attention to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Mispects of the country. If you pass the Senate bill of last session, the people of the Territories have no rights of government, and no power to exclude the 'institution.' Slaves might be taken into the Territory with impunity. If you pass bills that are silent upon the subject of slavery, your territorial judges will decide against the inhabitants, that, Congress not having prohibited slavery in these Territories, it can exist there. As an evidence of this, I call attention to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri:

""Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of Charlotte (of color) vs. Chouteau—appeal from Circuit Court:

""1. Slavery may exist without any positive law authorizing it.

""2. The existence of slavery in fact is presumptive evidence of its legality.

""3. It is not necessary to show any general custom in a country of holding negroes in slavery to prove its legality. If it be found to exist in fact, even to a limited extent, and no positive law authorizing it.

""Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of Chouteau vs. Reese (of color)—appeal from Circuit Court:

""1. Slavery may exist without any positive law authorizing it.

""2. The existence of slavery in fact is presumptive evidence of its legality.

"3. It is not necessary to show any general custom in a country of holding negroes in slavery to prove its legality. If it be found to exist in fact, even to a limited extent, and no positive law prohibiting it be shown, it will be decided legal.

""Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of Chouteau vs. Reese (of color)—appeal from Circuit Court:

""It is not necessary to show any positive enactment of law in order to establish the existence of slavery in fact being established in order to establish the existence of slavery in fact being established, it devolves on the plaintiff, he being a negro, to show the law forbidding it.""—Missouri

slavery.

"'The existence of slavery in fact being established, it devolves on the plaintiff, he being a negro, to show the law forbidding it."—Missouri Reports, vol. 9.

Reports, vol. 9.

"Southern gentlemen generally hold, I believe, that the people under Territorial Governments would have no right to interfere with slavery; and in the absence of an inhibition of slavery by Congress, most of them believe that they could take their slaves into any Territory of the United

Mr. Smart proceeded to examine the bearings of the Wilmot Proviso agitation upon the Demoratic party, showing that in those States where the Democracy adhered to the Proviso, they were generally triumphant.

"But it is said that to oppose the extension of slavery will lead to a dissolution of the Union. It then comes to this: if certain gentlemen cannot extend slavery, they will go in for a dissolution. I do not wonder that these gentlemen hold up the idea of a dissolution. They have an object to accomplish, and they might be willing to accomplish it through the fears of Northern men. But the Northern men who will catch up the cry and ring it through all its changes endeavoring to alarm it through all its changes, endeavoring to alarm the people of the North, who love the Union, into an acquiescence in the propagation of slavery, are scarcely worthy to be free themselves. Dissolu-tion of the Union for what? For the purpose of To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am nleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to extending slavery? Sir, revolts and popular out-breaks have been common in all countries. His-tory is full of rude and terrible efforts of even semi-barbarians for liberty. But who ever heard of the dissolution of a Government, by an intelli-gent people, for the purpose of colonizing slavery— for the enslavement of an empire?

"The American Revolution was a desperate effort for liberty, and Jefferson regarded the ex-

effort for liberty, and Jefferson regarded the ex-tension of slavery to the American colonies by England, as an emphatic reason for a dissolution of our connection with that Power. What, sir, is going on at the present time? France, Italy, Germany, Ireland, and in fact the principal na-tions of Europe, have sought to dissolve their ex-isting Governments, to secure the blessings of freedom.

"The inspiriting cry of liberty has been heard all over the civilized world, while in America the hoarse and discordant notes of dissolution are ounded, and we are warned that our Republic is to be dissolved, unless we give our votes to faster slavery, directly or indirectly, upon the empire of the Pacific."

His hour here expired.

THE FLOWER. From the French of Millevoye.

Lovely and dying blossom, So late the valley's grace, Thus shall our forms be mown
By an all potent king—
Thy velvet leaves are scattered,
Our cherished joys take wing.

And thus, all hope departed,

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849.

BLACKWODD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the reginals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exnot fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical, "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-isw, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1849 (if gubaribad for angle) Senate, also say:

""We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders; and until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union as a State, we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction among us?

"But it has been said that these petitioners are a 'conquered people,' and that their request is 'insolent? Now, I do not believe they thought they were perpetrating an act of 'insolence' towards this Government, when they respectfully informed the American Congress that they did not desire to have slavery introduced among them. Our authorities addressed language 'to the people of Mexico' during the war, which, if seen by these petitioners, might cause them to feel justified in exercising the right of petition, at least. I will read:

"I will be your policy to encourage the separate Departments or States, and especially those which you invade and occurv, to deelare their in-G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR

Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and mexicotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted ori-ginals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magasine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist. or to the four keviews at \$90, will to the feviews at \$90 mes, as above.

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Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one-address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

OF No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the aubscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Magazine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club.

Dec. 28. GODEY'S

ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldest Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magazines. The splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crothet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c. work and other matters for the includes, at it individual and work plained, &c.

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L. A. GODEY,

Feb. 3.

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Junior Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Philosophy and Physiology—from \$5 to \$7.

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FORDICAL WORKS—IOM \$120 SAC.

EXTRAS

Piano Forte, \$10 to \$20 per quarter.

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Painting in Water Colors, \$5 to \$10 per quarter.

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The school will reopen on the 1st of Septem f eleven weeks.
Pupils will be charged only from the time they comm

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Ducachet; Kev. Kingston Goddard; Rev. N. S. Harris; Matthew L. Bevan, Esq.; Hon. John Swift, mayor of Philadelphia; Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson College, Hon. Edmund Burke, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Lyon Principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass.

Philadelphia, August, 1848. COMMISSION STORE.

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

sons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very suc-esqual in the practice of his profession. Jan. 11.

No. V. - DECEMBER, 1848.

No. V. — December, 1848.

CONTENTS.—The Political Destination of America. Legality of American Slavery. The Law of Evidence. The Works of Walter Savage Landor. A New Theory of the Effect of the Tides. Postal Reform. The Free Soil Movement. Short Reviews and Notices.

Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c.

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of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Radiroad Depot.
Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

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named.

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the price is low."

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Jan. 4.

79 Fulton street, New York.

REMOVAL.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been r mored from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Ecutive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the

cutive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of to cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call an obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other work on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt a tantion.

ERIE COUNTY NURSERY-BUFFALO, N. Y.

FRIE COUNTY NURSERY—BUFFALO, N. Y.
TRUIT TREES, &c.—This old establishment continu
to furnish every desirable variety of Fruit and Ore
mental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Herbacoo
and Greenhouse Planta, at greatly reduced prices.
Our trees are perfectly hardy, vigorous, and thrifty, as
are well adapted to the climate of the South and West; at
situated as our Nursery is, at one end of the great La
route, we are enabled to ship trees, at the earliest mome
practicable, to any port on the Lakes, without risk of dete
tion one the way—a fact worthy of consideration to pu
chasers.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW and

THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for opileptic fits, (or falling sickness), spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a ren-dy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labor Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m TEETHING, WORMS, LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Luc, Symogue, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. Jan. 28,—tf JOHN W. NORTH

reness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, stable Extract is the only medicine which can be with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small should remember this.

MANY A CHILD, the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and has been given over by physicians to die, has been restored by the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial. REMARKABLE CURE. REMARKABLE CURE.

The following certificate was given to Mesars. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits of falling slokness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the great discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

Gentlemen: It is almost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

ploying physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Harr's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract. AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor
for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and
Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other
business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.
He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent
Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will
procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—
prepare new papers and obtain Patents in all cases where
there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior
to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid,
enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case,
when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant
in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the
requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—
should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded to
them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a
suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

ETF Office on F street, opposite the Fatent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. E. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents;
Hon. Mobert Smith, Illinois;
Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts;
Hon. Mobert Smith, Illinois;
Washingron, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern: AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. twenty, thirty, and even forty years and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package. It did little or no good I the ught I would try unother, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit. I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second. And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my residence, southwest conner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's, Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi'eptic fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter. BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., November 2, 1848. DEAR SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly attacked with spasms and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to

SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures per-formed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called upon Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Maysville, and

ONE PACKAGE, described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that CURED MY CHILD.

She has not had aft since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine, aking the medicine.

sitness to the almost miraculous care.

are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS Extract of a Letter received from Messes. Seaton & Sharp.

Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Scaton & Sharp.

Marsyllles, November 22. 1848.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully.

SEATON & SHARP.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio. A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C. In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this val able medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following estimony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent Phy LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnait, O.

sicians of Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my daty to send you the following, with pera ission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My child was severely afflicted with epileptic fits for nearly eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to fifteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any beneficial weather. any benenonal results.

In May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased one packegs. I have the pleasure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,

ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM, after all other medicines had failed.
My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly.

ed to have them call upon or address me, pose pant, at m. residence. I remain yours, truly,

J. DART, M. D.,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S.

To Messrs. Thomas & Miles, 169 Main street, Cin.

cinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the oure of epilepsy. Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West THOMAS & MILES,

No. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid.

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Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type mannfactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

manufacturing department.
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Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
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Theodore Taylor. \ Jan. 20.—tf

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J. S. GLASCOE. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20. Jan. 4.

79 Fulton street, New York.

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST-ERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States with noise, by a citizen of Fennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing 15 closely printed octavo pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dellar per thousand, or one dollar per handred!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the order should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

March 30.

61 John street, New York. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pure
tually attended to.

Jan. 23.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Condess. Apply.

and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Black Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 1848; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents per copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash. contoy and the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Keligious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed. The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as abova WILLIAM HARNED,

eash.

The author of the present work has nearly completed for publication, the Black Code of each of the States in the Union. That of Maryland will next make its appearance. New York, Oct. 19, 1648. DRS. MUSSEY,

MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th atreet, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Chio. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph
Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular
attraction paid to collections.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and Ocober. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. Circuit court days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—I yr. gr.

FARM FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE.

ROR SALE, a Farm, haif a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana country, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved it has a large brick house, two frame barns, an owhard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the life of the sale of the sa